

The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages

in the
Western India States Agency.

FIRST EDITION.

THE WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY PRESS.

1928.

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Preface.

The present work is the outcome of the desire of the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India to collect in a concise form details connected with the Princes and Chiefs of the Agency. The arrangement of the book though modelled on that which has been published in the Rajputana Agency, materially differs from it, in as much as it supplies some statistical information in addition and endeavours to give a somewhat more detailed resume of ancient history.

The materials collected from the several States in the Agency have been compiled and collated, substantiated and checked, where necessary, from other authorities such as the statistical accounts by Colonel J. W. Watson, the Bombay Gazetteer and the Hind Rajasthan, by Sir M. N. Mehta, Ex-Dewan of Baroda.

Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy but the compilation cannot be considered as finally authoritative on any disputed question.

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The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in the Western India States Agency.

—:— CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION.

The Western India States Agency as at present constituted was created in October, 1924, when the Political control of the Bombay Government ceased and direct relations with the Government of India through an Agent to the Governor-General were established. This Agency comprises the State of Cutch, Kathiawar divided into the Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies and the Banas Kantha Agency. All salute States, of which there are 17, are in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General; the remainder are situated in the Western Kathiawar, Eastern Kathiawar and Banas Kantha Agencies to each of which a Political Agent is accredited. The Rajkot Civil Station is under the administrative control of an Additional District Magistrate.

The seventeen salute States represent the principal ruling clans of the Agency as shown below:—

The name of the State.				The clan to which it belongs.	
(1)	Cutch...	}	Jadeja Rajputs.
(2)	Nawanagar	...	...
(3)	Morvi...	...	...
(4)	Gondal	...	...
(5)	Dhrol...	...	...
(6)	Rajkot	...	...
(1)	Junagadh	}	Mahomedans (Babi, Pathan, &c.).
(2)	Palanpur	...	...
(3)	Radhanpur	...	...
(4)	Jafrahad (Janjira's dependency).	...	...
(1)	Bhavnagar	}	Gohel Rajputs.
(2)	Palitana	...	...
(1)	Porbandar		Jethwa Rajputs.
(1)	Dhrangadhra...	}	Jhala Rajputs.
(2)	Wankaner	...	...
(3)	Limbdi	...	...
(4)	Wadhwan	...	...

With the exception of the Jethwas, the above clans have off-shoots in other jurisdictional States in the Agency. Besides the above clans there are the Kathis, Parmar Rajputs, Patidars, Maleks, Waghelas, &c.; ruling over considerable areas with jurisdiction varying according to their status and rank.

The Western India States Agency contains 201 States and Talukas of which 88 are jurisdictional and the rest non-jurisdictional. Each of the three areas—Cutch, Kathiawar and Banas Kantha which constitute the Western India States Agency, has an ancient history of its own and deserves separate mention.

CUTCH.

The State of Cutch, lying between the peninsula of Kathiawar on the South and the province of Sind on the North, is almost entirely cut off from the mainland, on the North and East by the Rann and on the South by the Gulf of Cutch.

The territory has a three-fold jurisdiction; the first comprises the State *Khalsa* portion under the direct rule of His Highness the Maharao. The second consists of the estates of the Bhayad or cadets of the Maharao's house, a body of feudal landlords, the third known as Adhoi Mahal is held by His Highness the Maharaja of Morvi who is descended from the same stock as the Ruler of Cutch.

The coast of Cutch is in some places slightly raised. Inland are broad plains some deep soiled and well-tilled. Though possessed of several streams, Cutch has not a single perennial river.

The earliest historic information available shows that about 142-124 B. C., Cutch was part of Menandar's Kingdom. Next came the Scythians and Parthians in succession. Then the country seems to have fallen under the rule of the Sah dynasty of Saurashtra (140-380) A. D. on whose overthrow, the Vallabhi Kings came into power though the Kings of the Gupta dynasty probably appear to have extended their rule over the country some time prior to the Vallabhi Kings. In the seventh century (about 640) Cutch was part of the province of Sind. The next ruling tribes were Kathis, Chavdas, Solankis and Vaghelas. In the ninth century the Arabs made settlements on the Cutch coast and in the beginning of the tenth the province was considered a part of Sind.

The present ruling clan Jadeja which is said to be a branch of the Samma tribe and to have migrated from Sind seems to have established itself in the country during the fifteenth century. The British connection with Cutch began in 1809 A.D. when the first treaty with the Cutch Darbar was concluded.

The Jadeja Court is a special institution run by a Bench of Jadeja nobles, members of the Bhayad and chosen by His Highness the Maharao. The Court which owes its origin to the guarantee granted by the British Government to the Jadeja Chiefs under the terms of the treaty of 1819 is presided over by the Naib Diwan of the Cutch State.

A Political Officer designated "Political Agent for Cutch and for Morvi in Adhoi" was accredited to the province until October, 1924, when the appointment was abolished and the Cutch State was placed in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

KATHIAWAR.

Though the province is now generally known as Kathiawar, its original name in the official records of the Mogul Empire of Delhi was Saurashtra or Sorath. The portion inhabited by the Kathis was alone known as Kathiawar but these daring marauders made themselves so prominent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, that gradually, the name of their sub-division of the province came to be applied to the entire peninsula.

The Mahrattas knew the country as Kathiawar and this practice was followed by the British in their turn. Kathiawar which is now a peninsula, is believed to have been an island in far remote times. It has an approximate area of 20,882 square miles of which about 1,245 square miles are under Baroda, about 1,298 square miles under the Collector of Ahmedabad and about 20 square miles form the Portuguese possession of Diu. Though the peninsula is now divided into two main divisions—each a separate Agency, *viz.*, the Western Kathiawar Agency and the Eastern Kathiawar Agency—it formerly had ten divisions, *viz.*, Jhalawad, Gohilwad, Sorath, Babriawad, Undsarvaiya, Kathiawar proper, Barda, Okhamandal, Halar and Machhukantha, each significant

either of the tribes that had settled in it or of the place at which they had settled. Of the 189 States and Talukas comprised in the province 76 States exercise jurisdiction while others on whose behalf jurisdiction is exercised by the Agency, are grouped under several Thanas.

The first ruling clan which established itself in Kathiawar and of which anything is known either from mythology or popular legend was called the Yadavs. Shri Krishna who ruled at Dwarka, the ancient name of which was Kushasthali was a Yadav. The former ruler was Raja Revata, father of Revati, wife of Baldev, Krishna's elder brother. Revata appears to have quitted Dwarka for the Girnar which is still called Revatachal after him.

The district Okhamandal in which Dwarka is situated is said to have derived its name from Okha the daughter of Banasur, King of * Shronitpur, in Northern India, who was married to Anirudha, the grandson of Shri Krishna, but the true derivation is probably from *Usha* or *Ukha* salt and *mandal* country.

Following a great calamity that befell the Yadav race at Prabhas Patan about 5300 years ago, a portion of the race is believed to have reached Kabul and conquered much of the country. After many years, they returned to India and settled in Sind where they established the Summa dynasty, probably so named after Samb, Krishna's son, who is believed to have escaped the destruction. At the earliest date of which we have any historical knowledge, Saurashtra was probably governed by the lieutenants of the Maurya Kings from the ancient citadel of Junagadh. The celebrated King Ashok belonged to this dynasty after whose fall the Greek Baktrian monarchs appear to have asserted their rule. Their lieutenants, who form the Kshtrapa or Sah dynasty, are believed to have become independent at an early period B. C. and to have ruled till the end of the third century A. D. To the Sahs succeeded, the Senapatis or Viceroy of the Imperial line of Guptas of Kanouj who governed from Wamansthal (modern Wanthali) near Junagadh (A. D. 400). Kumar Gupta is said by local tradition to have himself effected the conquest of the Peninsula. His successor Skandha Gupta has left an inscription on the rock at Junagadh. The later Senapatis became kings of Saurashtra who in their turn placed lieutenants at Wanthali and established themselves at Vallabhinagar, the modern Vala

* Some believe this to have been a city in Egypt.

(A. D. 480). It seems probable that only the sea-coast of the Peninsula was populated in ancient times. Inland lay dense forests. The most populous and famous portion of the coast-belt which extended from Madhavpur to Jafraabad was called Nagher and the interior was known as Abhiria and Anartta. The most populous portion of the Vallabhi Kingdom was the Bhal country, the Dholka, Dhandhuka and Gogha sub-divisions and Wadhwan and the neighbouring districts.

In later times the name Saurashtra and its abbreviation Sorath, was applied to the interior of the province, first to the Kingdom of Chudasamas and later to the crown domain governed by the Fouzdar of Junagadh. It did not include Jhalawad nor Halar after the conquest of that portion of the Peninsula by the Jadejas (1313). Gohilwad and Kathiawad remained parts of Sorath until the Maratha period (1725), but after Sher Khan Babi asserted his independence (1748), the term Sorath came to be applied to the territories under the Babi sway. The coast-belt known as Nagher was called old Sorath while the interior portion including Junagadh, Vansavad, Chuda, Kandorna, Und, Mendarda and others was called new Sorath. After the fall of Vallabhi the Anhilwad Chavdas, a tribe of Rajputs of great antiquity were paramount in the province though their dominion was not so extensive as that of the Vallabhi dynasty. During their time or possibly previously the Chudasamas, a race of Rajputs claiming Jadav descent established themselves at Vanthali and Junagadh and thence soon spread their power throughout the interior of the province. Their original seat was at Nagar Thatha in Sind. The name is probably derived from Chuda Chandra, the founder of the Junagadh Vanthali house, who was of the Samma branch of the Jadavs. His descendants, therefore to distinguish themselves from the Sind Sammas called themselves Chudasammas. The next tribe that entered the province about A. D. 900 from Sind via Cutch was the Jethwas. They first settled at Morvi and later on spread along the Southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch; then they diverted towards the Barda hills, where Shrinagar was one of their earliest settlements. Subsequently, they founded their celebrated capital of Ghumli, perhaps more commonly called Bhumbhli (Bhubhritpalli) and it was here that they reached the climax of their power. They were accompanied in their migration by the Mer tribe, which has always occupied a position subordinate to the Jethwas. At the time of Mahomed Ghazni's invasion (A. D. 1024) the following tribes were ruling in the province, *viz.*, the northern portion

of the coast-belt as far as Khambhalia and Okhamandal together with Barda hills, was ruled by the Jethwas and the coast probably as far as Miani by the Chavdas. The Gohils held Mangrol and the coast as far as Madhavpur while the whole of the Nagher was owned by the Chavda. Mahuva and the coast of Valak was held by the Valas and the remainder of the coast was probably in the hands of Kolis as far as Ghogha. The centre of the province was subject to the Chudasammas of Junagadh. Mahomed is first said to have crushed the Mangrol Chief and then led his army on Somnath Patan, which he conquered and returned with rich spoils to Sind by way of the Runn, leaving a Musalman Governor at Somnath. He was so charmed with the pleasant climate of Nagher and struck by the wealth and fertility of the country that he thought of permanently residing at Somnath Patan, but this he was prevented from doing by his followers who were all eager to return home.

In about A. D. 1090 the Jhalas occupied the North-east corner of the peninsula, as well as Mandal and Viramgam in Gujarat and thence began to extend their possessions to the West and South. The first sovereign to establish himself in the interior and along the coast of the peninsula was Sidhraj Jaysinh who marched in 1094 A. D. against Ra Khengar, the Chief of Junagadh, conquered him and obtained the allegiance of other chieftains. About A. D. 1225 the Rathod tribes of Vadhel and Vaja who are believed to have sprung from Pabji Rathod, entered the province on the pretence of a pilgrimage to Dwarka where they treacherously massacred the Chavda and Harol Rajputs and seized Okhamandal. Owing to this slaughter, those who remained in Okha adopted the name of Vadhels from the Sanskrit word *Wadh* a massacre.

In A. D. 1260 the Gohils entered the province under Sejakji, son of Jhanjharsi, the Chieftain of Khergad on the Luni in Marwar.

In A. D. 1297-98, Alaghkhan, the Commander of the Army of Sultan Allaudin Khilji of Delhi, who first overthrew the Anhilwad dynasty, conquered Somnath Patan and gave up the town and temple to plunder and subdued the Nagher portion of Sorath. From this date old Sorath became a Mahomedan province and was ruled by a governor whose seat was at Somnath Patan. But now Sorath or the domain of the Chudasama Ra remained separate and unsubdued until 1350 A. D. when

it was invaded by the Emperor Mahomed Tughlak who humbled Ra Khengar and levied tribute. The Imperial Viceroys of Gujarat then asserted their independence and styled themselves as Sultans. In 1414 A. D. Sultan Ahmed Shah led an army against Ra Melak of Junagadh. A pitched battle was fought near Vanthali which resulted in the defeat of Ra who was compelled to submit. Ahmed Shah also hard pressed the Jethwas and drove them from Patdi to Kuva. About A. D. 1441, the Mahomedan rule extended from near Madhavpur to the neighbourhood of Jafrabad and the Jhalas and the Gohils were forced to pay tribute.

As soon as Sultan Mahomed Begda succeeded to the throne of Gujarat, in 1459 A. D. he set his eye on Junagadh. Pretexts for aggression were easy to find but Ra Mandlik averted them every time by his ready submission. Eventually, however, the Sultan regardless of the Ra's obeisance, advanced with a large army and besieged Junagadh. Ra though he made some resistance in the beginning ultimately surrendered the place in 1472, himself becoming a convert to Islam. Local tradition has it that Ra Mandlik was betrayed by his minister Vania Visal. Others suppose that he was doomed to fall by a curse pronounced against him by a Charan female named Nagbai whose virtue he had unsuccessfully assailed. After conquering Junagadh, the Sultan marched to Dwarka to chastise the Vadhel Chief Bhim of Okha who had molested Mullah Mahomed Samarkandi. He took the fort and destroyed the temples and after building a mosque at Dwarka and leaving a deputy to govern the country returned to Junagadh. During Mahomed's stay at Junagadh the entire affairs of the peninsula were settled, the tribute fixed and the administration of the crown districts of Sorath was arranged. Ra Mandlik's son, Bhupatsing alias Melag was appointed a hereditary Jagirdar and his descendants, to distinguish them from other Chudasamas designated themselves Raizadas, which appellation they retain to the present day. The highest official who was entrusted with the administration of the Mahomedan possessions in Sorath was styled a *Thanahdar* and Talarkhan was the first man to hold this office. He was succeeded by the Sultan's eldest son Khalifkhan. At this time, the turbulence of the Jhalas of Kuva attracted the attention of the Sultan, who marched to Kuva, stormed the fort and left a *Thanahdar* there. The Raizadas of Junagadh though a separate *Jagir* of Sil-Bagasra was allotted to them, conducted the revenue affairs of the remainder of the Sorath district.

In A. D. 1513 Sultan Mahomed Begda died and was succeeded by his son Prince Khalilkhan who assumed the title of Sultan Muzafar II.

At this time one more tribe, *viz.*, the Kathis being driven from Pavargadh in Cutch by the Jadejas entered the province and first settled at Than, later spreading to various other places in the province, *viz.*, Malia, Kherdi, Jasdan, Chotila, Paliad, &c.

Sultan Bahadurshah who succeeded to the throne of Gujarat was defeated in A. D. 1535 by Humayun and lost the entire kingdom of Gujarat with the exception of Kathiawar. He thereupon started negotiations with the Portuguese who had already appeared in the country for aid against the Moguls which was readily given by the latter who eagerly waited for such an opportunity. Bahadurshah in return allowed them to establish a factory at Diu which privilege they abused by seizing the island and turning it into a fort. This led the Sultan immediately to repair to the place and an affray ensued resulting in the death of the Sultan in A. D. 1536. Since that date Diu has remained a Portuguese possession. Attention in Kathiawar was next focussed on Jhalas who had now established themselves at Halwad. They grew turbulent, killed the Dasada Thanahdar and thereby led to a Muslim invasion under Khan Khanan who succeeded in recovering from them Dasada, Mandal, Viramgam and Halvad. Of these places the last mentioned only was restored to them on Mansinhji, their Chief, making submission.

Just at the time when the weakened powers of Sultan Bahadurshah had given loose rein to the ambitious nobles of Kathiawar who vied with each other in asserting their independence, the famous Jadeja tribe under Jam Rawal penetrated into the North of the province and established a chiefdom. At this time Morvi was held by Fatehkhani Baloch while the Jethwa chieftains, though practically independent, were sore pressed by the Jadejas of Nawanager.

Sultan Mahomed III (A. D. 1536-1554) and Sultan Ahmed II (A. D. 1554-1561) succeeded to the Musnad of Gujarat in succession. Dissensions occurred among the noble which, developing during the reign of Sultan Muzafar, the last Sultan of Gujarat, invited the interference of the Mogul Emperor Akbar, who speedily conquered the country in A. D. 1573 and appointing Mirzah Aziz Kokaltash, as first Viceroy returned to his capital. Muzafar rebelled in A. D. 1583 but was soon signally defeated. He escaped

and found asylum with Loma Khuman of Kherdi. Subsequently the Jam of Nawanagar, Daulatkhan Ghorī of Junagadh, Loma Khuman and Raizada Khengar of Junagadh joined Muzafar as allies which led to a battle between the imperial and allied forces known as Bhuchar Mori near Dhrol in which the allied forces met with a disastrous defeat. Muzafar fled to Cutch and subsequently committed suicide while on his way as a prisoner to Ahmedabad. Other changes resulting from this battle were the appointment of an imperial *Fouzdar* at Junagadh, the exaction of tribute from the Jam and all the *Zamindars* of Sorath, the annexation of Sorath to the imperial domain and the dismissal of the Raizadah to his own estate of Sil-Bagasara. Peace and rest prevailed in the country for some time but on the accession of the Emperor Jehangir to the imperial throne little attention was paid to the affairs of the peninsula. The Portuguese and the Waghers of Okha ravaged the coast-line. Inland the Jam encroached and the Kathis plundered. These disorders continued until Azamkhan, an active soldier was appointed Viceroy of Gujarat in A. D. 1635. He humbled the Kathis, built the castle of Ranpur and exacted tribute from the Jam.

The offices of the Viceroy and the *Fouzdar* continued to exchange hands and in course of time Mahabatkhan became Viceroy in 1662, and Kutbudin became *Fouzdar* of Sorath. Shortly afterwards Jam Raisinhji killed his brother Jam Ranmalji and usurped the throne. The *Fouzdar* at once marched against Nawanagar conquered it, and annexed it to the crown dominions. The State was restored to Jam Tamachi in 1673 A. D. Kutbudin was succeeded, as *Fouzdar*, by Sardarkhan, who made many improvements at Junagadh, building the Sardar Bag and the Sardar Talav. The rise of the formidable Mahratta leader Shivaji began at this time fully to occupy the attentions and resources of the Moghul Empire with the result that the Imperial hold on Kathiawar slackened and weakened. Every *Zamindar* and noble took advantage by seeking each his own independence. Immediately on the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1707 the Jam expelled the Nawanagar *Fouzdar* the Chhaya Chief styled himself *Zamindar* of Porbandar, the Sihor Chief continued to extend his powers and raids of the Kathis became more frequent into Gujarat. The power of the Sorath *Fouzdar* was so weakened that he was himself unable to collect the tribute without the aid of the Viceroy and a system of annual Mulkgiri expeditions was accordingly introduced.

In A. D. 1722 the Marathas under Pilaji Gaekwar made their appearance in the peninsula and attacked Sihor but were compelled to retire principally through the efforts of Bhavsinhji of that place whose increasing powers were then becoming appreciable in that neighbourhood. Bhavsinhji later on acquired Loliana the then important military post, and in A. D. 1723 he founded the city of Bhavnagar. In 1726 A. D. the Chief of Chhaya (now Porbandar) seized Madhavpur and its surrounding district through the influence of the Desayas of Mangrol and added them to his territories. Meanwhile the power of the *Fouzdar* Asad Ali continued to dwindle until eventually only the home paraganahs of Junagadh were left to him, the outlying *thanahs* having already become independent. He clearly realized the situation and the need for an able officer as his deputy and in A. D. 1729 on his death-bed appointed Salabat Mahomed Khan Babi to that office. Since the latter could not be spared from Viramgam where his position was important, he deputed his son Sher Khan to act for him at Junagadh. After holding this office for sometime Sher Khan Babi retired to his *Jagir* of Ghogha and remained there until he was again appointed deputy *Fouzdar* of Sorath in A. D. 1738. In about 1748 A. D. Sher Khan Babi withdrew himself entirely from the affairs of Gujarat, impoverished by the incessant raids of the Marathas and set himself up as an independent ruler at Junagadh. He styled himself Nawab and levied from other Chiefs tribute, now known as *Zortalbi*.

In A. D. 1804, the Okha pirates plundered a Bombay vessel and consequently Colonel Alexander Walker, then Resident at Baroda marched in 1807 to chastise them, at the head of the combined English and Gaekwari forces, but the Waghers and Wadhels averted an encounter by readily submitting to him. In the same year the permanent settlement of the tribute of the Chiefs of Kathiawar was effected by Colonel Walker. It was about this time that the districts of Amreli, Kodinar, Bhimkata, &c., in Kathiawar, were acquired by the Gaekwar. The occasion that first necessitated the interference of the British in the affairs of the peninsula was connected with the fort of Kandorna belonging to the Rana of Porbandar. This fort came into the possession of Jam Jasaji of Nawanagar who refused to restore it. Colonel Walker accordingly marched against the place, took it, and restored it to the Porbandar State in A. D. 1807. He also reduced the Mianas of Malia by demolishing their fortifications and discouraged the plundering habits of the Waghers.

In 1811 A. D. the refusal of the Nawanagar Darbar to surrender an Arab who had shot an English officer led to a march upon Nawanagar of the British and Gaekwar forces. After some skirmishing the Jam yielded and signed a treaty providing for the settlement of all the controversial points.

The British Government subsequently helped in driving out Fatehmahomed of Cutch who proved unduly aggressive, in restoring to the Jam the possession of Jodia and Balambha from Sagram Khavas and in dismissing Omar Mokhasam from the Junagadh Court where his influence was bad. It was in the year 1820, that is after the Treaty of Poona, that the British power became paramount in the province. The rebellion of the Waghers of Okha in 1820, and the lawlessness of the Khuman outlaws caused the British Government to concentrate their energies on their suppression.

In A. D. 1831 the British Government established a Court of criminal justice. Administration and establishment of order.

In 1858 A. D. the Waghers of Okha again broke into rebellion which was suppressed by Colonel Honner in 1859. They again rose in 1862 and it was not until 1867 that they were completely subdued though not before the lives of two British Officers—Captain Hebbert and La Touche who led the attack had been lost. In 1868 Mulu Manik, the principal leader of the outlaws was killed.

In 1863, to reorganize and regularise the administration of the province, Colonel Keatinge divided the Chiefs into seven classes with a varying degree of jurisdiction. These classes have been abolished since 1925. Non-jurisdictional Talukdars are grouped under twelve Thanas administered by Thandars who are invested with the powers of second class magistrates and empowered in civil matters to hear suits up to Rs. 500. Of the twelve Thanas four, *viz.*, Babra, Dhrafa, Lodhika, and Lakhapadar are situated in the Western Kathiawar Agency and the remaining, *viz.*, Wadhwan District Thana, Dasada, Jhinjhuwada, Bhoika, Songadh, Chok-Datha, Paliad and Chotila are in the Eastern Kathiawar Agency.

In 1872 a Judicial Assistant with the powers of a Sessions Judge was appointed to conduct judicial work. Since the creation of the Western India States Agency in October, 1924, a Judicial

Commissioner with the powers of a High Court has been appointed.

In 1873, the Rajasthanik Court presided over by a British Officer was established with powers to enquire into and decide the mutual rights and liabilities of Chiefs and Girassias. This Court ceased to exist in 1899 when the powers exercised by it reverted to the States.

A railway line from Bhavnagar to Wadhwan was the first Indian State Railway opened in 1880 for public traffic in Kathiawar though a branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway had already reached Wadhwan in 1872. The total length of railways is now 982.47 miles of metre-gauge.

The Rajkumar College where the young Chiefs receive education, intended to fit them to rule their States was opened in 1870.

Almost all the States except a few Kathi estates follow the rule of primogeniture in regard to succession and on the failure of natural heirs, the right of adoption of a succession has been granted by the British Government in many cases. When the succession is disputed the authority to arbitrate and decide is the Imperial Government.

The Northern part of Kathiawar is flat but the South is diversified by hills among which the granite peak of the Girnar above Junagadh is 3,666 feet high. The North half of the province produces a fine sandstone and the South half, the excellent limestone known commonly as Porbandar stone; Kathiawar is well watered by rivers running to every quarter from the central plateau but in the hot season the majority cease to flow. The chief rivers are the Bhadar and the Machhu.

The rainfall varies from thirty to fifty inches in the South and from twenty to twenty-five inches in the North:

With a sea board of five hundred miles Kathiawar possesses fourteen ports of more or less importance, *viz.*, Okha, Bedi, Jodia, Salaya, Porbandar, Mangrol, Veraval, Jafraabad, Bhavnagar, Talaja, Mahuva, Gogha, Dholera and Navlakhi.

Among several places of pilgrimage situated in the province, the most prominent are the Jain temples on the Shatrunjaya and Girnar hills, the temple of Shri Ranchhodji at Dwarka and the temple of Somnath.

The lion which is extinct elsewhere in India, is to be found in the Gir forests of the Junagadh State. The Junagadh Darbar take pride, interest and care in the preservation of these animals.

Kathiawar has also long been famous for its horses. These have fallen off recently both in quality and quantity owing to the reduced demand caused by the competition of foreign markets, but steps have been taken to maintain the breed by the Junagadh, Nawanagar and Palitana Darbars by the establishment of Stud Farms. A horse show is held annually designed to promote the breed, quality and quantity.

BANAS KANTHA.

The district of Banas Kantha which is situated in the North-west of Gujarat has a total estimated area of about 8,000 square miles and population of 4,18,105 souls. As a whole, the district is a sandy plain with, in some places waving sand hills and between them valleys of black clay. The Banas and the Saraswati are the two chief rivers watering the country. The district has, like the central parts of Gujarat, passed during historical times under the sway of the different Rajput dynasties of Anhilwada (746-1304); then of the Ahmedabad Sultans (1390-1573); then of the Mogul Emperors (1573-1757); then of the Marathas (1757-1819) and last under the British. The British connection with Banas Kantha dates from 1809 when an agreement was drawn up somewhat similar to the Kathiawar engagements.

The Banas Kantha Agency (formerly) known as the Palanpur Agency) consists of eleven Jurisdictional States of which Palanpur and Radhanpur are the only salute States and whose relations with the British Government are conducted direct through the Agent to the Governor-General. Of the eleven States 5 are Mahomedan States and 6 Rajput States.

The petty non-jurisdictional Giras holders are grouped under Thanas which are four, *viz.*, Santalpur, Deodar, Kankrej and Varahi, the affairs of which are managed by Thandars who exercise the powers of a Second Class Magistrate. The rule of primogeniture is followed by the majority of the States in regard to succession and the Sanad of adoption is held by the States of Palanpur and Radhanpur only.

CHAPTER III. JADEJA STATES.

(*Cutch, Nawanagar, Morvi, Gondal, Dhrol, Rajkot, Virpur,
Malia, Kotda-Sangani, Jalia-Dewani, Kotharia,
Gavridad, Pal, Lodhika (two branches),
Gadhka, Mengni, Shahpur, Bhadwa,
Rajpura, Khirasra.*)

The Jadejas claim their descent from Shri Krishna, the deified King of Dwarka and the head of the Lunar Yadav race, which derived its name from Yadu, 44th in descent from Adya Narayan (the primæval Lord). Mythology relates that Shri Krishna had a son named Samba, by his wife Jambuvanti, who was married to Rama, the daughter of Kaubhand, Prime Minister to Banasur, the King of Shronitpur in Egypt.

Ushnik, the son of Samba who was at Shronitpur, escaped the internecine strife that occurred in the Yadav clan at Prabhas Pattan some 3300 years B. C.

Banasur was after his death, succeeded by Kaubhand who in turn was succeeded by Ushnik.

Devendra, 79 degrees remote from Ushnik had four sons:—Aspat, Gajpat, Narpat and Bhupat. Of these Narpat usurped the throne of Ghazni after killing Feroze Shah the then reigning sovereign and assumed the title of Jam.

Sultan Saheb, the son of Feroze Shah recovered Ghazni from Samat or Samant, the son of Narpat who then retired to Sind where he established an independent principality. His descendants appear to have adopted the patronymic "Sama" in place of Yadav.

The Jadejas are like the Chudasamas, an off-shoot of this Samma race that ruled in Sind for many years. There are three different versions of the origin of the word "Jadeja". A legendary account relates that the four Yadavs who escaped the calamity at Prabhas Pattan fled and sought refuge in Sind with Hinglaj Mata who hid them in different places. One of them whom she hid in her mouth was called Jadeja from Jada the mouth. The other two versions, together with details as to how the Jadejas settled in Cutch and Kathiawar are narrated in the following pages relating to the ancient history of Cutch.

CUTCH.

The State of Cutch lying between the peninsula of Kathiawar on the South and the province of Sind on the North extends from 20°-47' to 24° North latitude and 68°-26' to 71°-10' East longitude.

A belt of land 160 miles from East to West and from thirty-five to seventy from North to South, Cutch is almost entirely cut off from the mainland on the North and East by the Runn. on the South by the Gulf of Cutch and on the West by the Arabian Sea.

The area of the State is 7,616 square miles exclusive of the area of the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

The population of the State according to the census of 1921 is 4,84,547 souls. Of these 60 per cent. are Hindus and the remainder are the Musalmans. The number of the people of other classes is inappreciable.

The total average annual revenues of the State amount to about Rs. 23 lakhs while the annual average expenditure comes to about Rs. 19 lakhs.

The State exercises the sovereign right of coinage and has a mint of its own.

The legal tender is a silver coin called the Kori. There are other silver coins of higher and lower value as well as copper coins in the currency for the facilities of change.

A narrow gauge railway line known as the Cutch State Railway covering a length of 36.78 miles runs between Bhuj and Tuna. There is a macadamised road connecting Bhuj with Mandvi an important port in the peninsula. Mundra another port in the South, is also connected with Bhuj by a metalled road. A road of about 30 miles in length extends towards Abdasa, the western part of Cutch. Bhuj is also linked with Anjar by a road which bifurcating beyond the latter place extends to Khari Rohar and Tuna. A road from Anjar about 40 miles long leads to Lakadia. The total length of the metalled roads in the State is about 200 miles.

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There are seven Ginning factories in different parts of the States, some of them being also presses.
Industries.

Cutch is noted for several industries requiring unusual manual skill and artistic taste such as (1) work in gold and silver popularly known as Cutch work, (2) embroidery and (3) enamel work; it can vie with other parts of India in wood-carving and silk weaving also. The industry of ship-building, though not thriving as of old, owing to the advent of steam boats, has lost none of its old cunning which once made the Cutch vessels so famous.

Tribute:—Nil. The State pays to the British Government a sum of Rs. 88,000* Ahmedabad Sicca rupees on account of the Anjar equivalent.

The Darbar have proposed to maintain (a) two Companies of Infantry and one extra Platoon as Military Forces. reserve as 1st line troops and (b) one troop of cavalry on the Indian Army establishment scale as internal security troops. These have not yet been recruited.

The State has concluded with the Paramount Power various treaties and engagements numbering 27, the texts of which are reproduced in Aitchison's Treaties.
Engagements and Treaties.

The ruling family belongs to the Jadeja clan which traces its origin to the celebrated Shri Krishna, the Lord of Dwarka and the head of the Yadav race. The Jadejas are a branch of the Samma Rajputs of Sind so called from their being descendants of Samant who belonged to the Yadav race. Lakhiar Bhada nine degrees remote from Samant founded the City of Nagar Samai, now known as Nagar Thatha and made it his seat of Government. Lakhiar Bhada had a son named Lakho Ghuraro who was married to Princess Bothi, the daughter of Viramdev, the Chavda ruler of Patgad on the Runn in Cutch. Lakho had four sons of whom the two younger, Mod and Manai, having failed in their plot against the eldest Unad or Umar, the rightful successor, retired to Patgad where they were kindly received by their maternal uncle Vagam.

* Amount payable in the British currency is Rs. 82,257-15-0.

Later on, they killed Vagam and usurped his chiefdom. This act enraged Vagam's suzerain, the Vaghela of Gunthali, whom they pacified by doubling Vagam's tribute. Fourteen cart loads of grass formed part payment of the tribute. On one occasion they concealed some warriors under this grass and their sudden disclosure at night surprised the Chief of Gunthli and resulted eventually in the driving of the Vaghelas across the gulf into Kathiawar. After this success Mod ruled as Chief of Western Cutch.

Lakho Phulani, the fourth in descent, from Mod and the hero of Cutch legends, ruling at Kerakot, completed the conquest of Cutch, subdued the Kathis and was slain about 1340 fighting in Kathiawar.

Lakha Phulani was succeeded by his nephew Pura or Punvaro Gavani, the son of Jam Ghao. He died childless and Lakhaji and Lakhdhir, the sons of Jam Jado, the then reigning Prince of Sind, and the sixth in descent from Jam Unad, the step brother of Mod and Manai were summoned to succeed. The petronymic "Jadeja" seems to have been derived from "Jado" the father of Lakhaji. Another version explains that Lakhaji and Lakhdhir were twin-brothers. The Sindhi term for twins is "Jado" and possibly the word "Jadeja" may have originated from this circumstance. These two brothers founded a new city named Lakhiyar Viyaro and moved their seat of Government there. Lakhaji who died about 1365 was succeeded by his son Rata Raydhan so called from his habit of tying a piece of red cloth round his turban to secure it more firmly. He died leaving behind him four sons, *viz.*, Dedoji, Othoji, Gajanji and Hothiji. Of these the first three were full brothers; they divided the land into four parts, two for the eldest and one for each of the others, twelve villages being set apart for Hothiji. Dedaji's chief town was Kanthkot. Othaji's was Lakhiyar, Viyaro and Gajanji ruled at Bara. Othaji succeeded to the Gadi in 1385. After Othaji three Jams, *viz.*, Ghaoji, Vahenaji and Mulwaji reigned uneventfully in succession; Jam Mulwaji who was killed in 1470 in a struggle with the Kathis was succeeded by Kanyoji who revenged himself on the Kathis by driving them out of Cutch and killing the Vaghela Chief of Gedi who had sheltered them.

Kanyoji died in 1490 and was succeeded by Amarji in whose reign the Emperor of Kabul invaded Cutch and demanded a tribute called "*Swari Vero*". The Jam repudiated the claim and this led to a battle resulting in the defeat of the Musalmans but

the Jam succumbed in 1510 to the fatal injuries he had received. Bhimji was the heir-apparent but the Jam while dying desired him to resign the Gadi in favour of a son if born to his mother who was then *enceinte*. Bhimji kept his promise investing the posthumous child Amar Amarani with all the regal power himself acting as Regent.

In 1472 Cutch was invaded by Mahomed Begada who defeated the Cutch forces. According to the Sind historians on one occasion, about 1530 Shah Husain entered Cutch and inflicted on the Rao a severe defeat. About this time the representatives of the three branches of the Jadeja family were Jam Dadarji, Jam Hamirji and Jam Raval.

Hamirji who was eighth in descent from Othoji and had inherited the throne of Cutch treacherously murdered Lakhaji, tenth in descent from Gajanji of Bada. Jam Lakhoji had four sons, Jam Raval, Hardholji, Rawaji and Modji who avenged their father's murder by killing Hamirji.

Hamirji had four sons, Aliyaji, Khengarji, Sahebji and Rayabji and a daughter named Kamabai who was given in marriage to Sultan Mahomed Begada of Ahmedabad. At the time of Jam Hamir's death, Aliyaji was at Ahmedabad, Khengarji in Parkar and Sahebji and Rayabji who were at home were saved from death by Jam Raval's wife who removed them secretly to Rapar in Wagad. Eventually all the four brothers met at Ahmedabad, where once on a hunting excursion with the Sultan, Khengarji, though a lad of 14 only performed a feat of gallantry by slaying a tiger with his sword, whereupon the Sultan, much pleased, expressed his willingness to grant him anything he might ask. Khengar asked for Morvi Paragnah and the territory was made over to him in perpetuity with the title of Rao. From Morvi, Khengarji perpetually invaded Cutch and after fourteen years' struggle he succeeded in 1548 in driving Jam Raval out of the State and in establishing himself as a ruler of Cutch. It was he who founded the present town of Bhuj in 1549 and transferred the seat of government there from Lakhayar Viyaro which he presented to certain bards and Charans. In 1580 he founded the port of Mandvi.

Rao Khengar died in 1585 and was succeeded by Bharmal who ruled till 1631. During his reign Gujarat passed from the Ahmedabad Kings to the Mogul Emperors. Availing himself of this opportunity Bharmal tried to make himself independent and

it was not until after two defeats in 1590 and 1591 that he acknowledged allegiance to the Mogul Emperor.

In 1617 Bharmal went to Ahmedabad to pay homage to Emperor Jahangir and presented him with 100 Cutch horses, 100 *ashrafi* and 2,000 rupees and the Emperor, in return gave him his own horse and a dagger and a sword and accorded him the privilege of issuing in his territory his own stamps and coins called *Kories*. At the same time, on the condition of giving pilgrims a passage to Mecca he freed Cutch from tribute.

Rao Rayadhanji, the fourth in descent from Bharmalji succeeded to the Gadi in 1662. In his reign, the Subah of Gujarat sent Muazimbeg at the head of a large army to levy tribute but he returned with his mission unfulfilled since his army was not a match for the well disciplined army of Cutch.

Rayadhanji died in 1697. He had ten sons each of whom was entrusted during his life-time with the management of different districts. His funeral was attended by all the sons except Pragmalji, the third son, who stayed at home under pretext of pain in his eyes. He ordered the gates of the city to be closed and issued the Royal Proclamation in his own name superseding the claim of the son of Noughanji who had predeceased Rayadhanji and of Rawaji, the second son. As soon as the news of Pragmalji's act reached the other brothers they hurried to their different districts and held them independently of the ruling Chief. Pragmalji contrived the murder of his elder brother Rawaji. When Kanyoji, the son of Rawaji reached maturity, he tried unsuccessfully to win back his birth-right. However he held possession of Morvi which was placed under his command and his descendants still hold it. Pragmalji died in 1715. He was succeeded by his son Godji who died in 1718 and the latter was succeeded by his son Desal, during whose reign an imperial force headed by Mozim Beg came into Cutch to demand tribute. As a result of negotiations however in which the terms under which the remission of tribute had been granted by Emperor Jahangir to the Cutch Darbar were considered and in view of the fact that the Rao was well prepared for all emergencies, the Moghul forces withdrew without pressing the demand for tribute. This incident served to impress on the Rao the necessity for strengthening his position and accordingly he built a fort at Bhuj.

In 1721, Nawab Kesar Khan came into Cutch demanding tribute, but the news of the strengthening of the new fort at Bhuj

diverted him from his attack on it and after devastating Nalia, an open town in Abdasa, he returned. Then Sher Buland Khan the Viceroy of Gujarat (1723-1730) at the head of an army of 50,000 men and taking with him Kanyoji, the Morvi Chief, as a claimant for the Cutch Gadi advanced towards Bhuj. The situation apparently was alarming and caused anxiety to the Rao as he had not sufficient men and money to oppose such a strong army. However Sheth Devkaran, a Lohana by caste offered his services to help the State out of the difficulty. The Sheth was made Minister and he collected a large sum of money and an army sufficient to cope with the invaders. A battle ensued and success attended the Cutch Army. So signal was the defeat that Kanyoji left the Musalmans and obtaining his pardon joined the Rao. Devkaran Sheth introduced several reforms in the State and fortified the towns of Bhuj, Anjar, Mundra and Rapar. He extended the Rao's power by leading an army into Parkar. He chastised the Okhamandal pirates who hampered the trade of Mandvi and recovered Balambha and other villages in Halar from Kanyoji.

The latter part of Desalji's reign was disturbed by the insurrection of his only son Lakhaji. He hated Devkaran Sheth as being an obstacle to his ambitions and the first man who fell victim to the riot was Devkaran who was slain in front of his own house. This roused the indignation of the Rao who was subsequently pacified by the submission of Lakhaji. Some time later, Lakhaji arranged an entertainment at his house to which he invited his father and the officers of the State. When the Rao and the principal officers were safely secured in a room he ordered every opening of it to be closed, himself withdrawing. Thus he placed Rao Desalji in confinement and himself began to rule after 1741. Rao Desalji died in 1751. Lakhaji freely spent the immense treasure he had inherited which did much to strengthen his power. The repeated changes of ministry were a special feature of his reign. About 1757 the Rao presented Emperor Alamgir II with some Cutch horses and in return was decorated with the title of Mirza. Lakhaji was the first of the Jadejas to establish the form and state of a Darbar or court at Bhuj. He enlarged and embellished his palace with foreign ornaments, many of them of European workmanship. His taste for European articles sprang from his acquaintance with one Vaghela Ramsing Malam of Dwarka who had made several voyages to Europe and was a man of high mechanical talent. Taken into the service of the Rao, he established a cannon foundry and silk and glass manufactures, made clocks and minutely copied patterns of European models and figures and the

present mechanical skill of the Cutch craftsmen is mainly ascribed to his training. To reward his services the Rao presented him with the village of Kalyanpur. The Emperor of Kabul conferred upon the Rao the distinction of "Maharaj Dhiraj". Himself a good scholar in the Vraj language, Rao Lakhpatji founded a school to spread its knowledge among his subjects. Lakhaji died in 1760 and was succeeded by his son Godji. One Jiwan Sheth the servant of Punja Sheth, the former Diwan was confirmed as minister. This gave offence to the latter who retired to Gulam Shah Kalhore, then reigning in Sind and induced him to lead an expedition against Cutch. With a force of 70,000 men the Shah accompanied by Punja Sheth encamped in front of the Jara Hills where he was met by the Cutch forces headed by Jiwan. The terrific explosion of the Cutch gun at the first shot created confusion and disorder in both the armies. The combatants met pell-mell and a hand-to-hand fight ensued which entailed heavy casualties on the Cutch side, Jiwan the minister being slain. From Jara, Gulam Shah marching to Tera levied a heavy fine and plundered and burnt the country. The Rao realized the seriousness of the situation and privately sent word to Punja Sheth to withdraw the Sind army and invited him to accept the office of minister. His return to favour at Bhuj secured, Punja was not less anxious than the Rao to get rid of the Sind Army and this he tactfully managed to carry out.

On assuming the ministership Punja Sheth occupied himself in arranging for the dismissal of the Radhanpur Army which was summoned for assistance and which, holding the gates showed no signs of departing. When the Rao became more certain of his power he determined to rid himself of Punja Sheth towards whom he was never well disposed. Punja was put in prison and poisoned. The news of the manner in which Punja met his death roused the indignation of Gulam Shah of Sind who again entered Cutch with an army of 50,000. Efforts for a compromise following a few days skirmishing proved fruitful and Gulam Shah returned contented with the hand of an ordinary Jadeja girl.

After Punja's death a succession of ministers followed most of whom were murdered and their property seized. During the changes the Rao lost Balambha in Kathiawar. A band of Sidis numbering about 400 whom the Rao employed for his protection grew powerful until the peace of the palace was threatened and it was not until the Rao was actually himself confined that the

band's dispersal was ordered. Enraged at this insult Godji retired to Mandvi, paying little attention to State affairs.

About 1775 Miyan Sarfarzkhan Gulamshah's son invaded Cutch and returned after levying fines at Adhoi and other places. The refusal of the Rao to surrender two Baluchis who were fugitives from Sind, led to the invasion of Abdul Nabibkhan who was opposed by the Cutch forces under the command of one Mirza Kurpa Beg. Victory was won by the Cutch Army. Godji died in 1778 and was succeeded by his son Rayadhan. Devchand who was minister in the early part of Rayadhan's reign shared the same fate as most of his predecessors. Wagha Parekh was the next man on whom the Rao's choice fell as minister. He attacked the Jadeja Chief of Patri and slaying him took his fort but Wagha's fate was not long delayed. He was killed by Sidi Masud, one of the Rao's favourites. About twenty years of age Rayadhan began to show signs of madness, his chief peculiarity being an extreme zeal for the Mahomedan faith. Mahomed Sayed, a Mahomedan beggar is said to have influenced the Rao in this respect. His zeal assumed such alarming proportions as to force Hindus to embrace Islam. This created uneasiness throughout the State and an attempt was made to place the Rao under restraint by Wagha Parekh bringing a body of troops from Anjar, but the Rao getting timely warning managed with the help of his Pathans to escape. Eventually in 1786 the Rao was brought under control by Meghji Sheth of Anjar. After placing Rayadhanji in confinement, Meghji Sheth raised Prithiraj or Bhaiji Bava, Rayadhan's younger brother to the Chiefship, the administration being carried on by a council owing to the Rao's minority. In the beginning affairs went on smoothly but subsequently dissensions arose in the council as a result of which Rao Rayadhan was freed from restraint by the members of the council. Rao Rayadhan's being at large was a danger to the public and the State affairs again became confused. The situation was however saved by one Fateh Mahomed who again placed the Rao under restraint. This Fateh Mahomed a Notiar Musalman of Sind descent and of great personal strength and courage was admitted as a member of the Bhaiji Bava's council. Always a favourite with the troops he restored Bhaiji Bava to his proper position as the head of the State. His career as minister proved successful. He won the regard of the young Rao with his unflinching loyalty and ready submission. Peace at Bhuj and the neighbourhood having been restored, his attention was turned to the

outlying parts of the country, *viz.*, Vagad, Mundra, Mandvi, etc., which he brought under the authority of the Rao. He recovered arrears of tribute from the Jam of Nawanagar and obtained from Girassias the cession of the Bhachau district in Vagad. He built a fort at Lakhpat and improved the port.

On reaching maturity Bhaiji Bava began to view with jealousy the absolute power of Fateh Mahomed and differences of opinion commenced to occur even in trifling matters. Once when Fateh Mahomed was away at Lakhpat, the Rao fled to Mandvi where he was joined by certain officers who were unfriendly to the former and were anxious for his ruin. The news of the Rao's escape to Mandvi reaching him at Lakhpat, Fatehmahomed hurried back to Bhuj and took firm hold of it which he did not surrender until he was promised the estates of Anjar and Bhachau but at the same time he set free Rao Rayadhan, a step which considerably embarrassed the new Government. However before matters became worse, Rao Bhaiji died and Rao Rayadhan was again restored to the Chiefship. In his madness he tried to assault his minister Hansraj who saved his life by escaping to Mandvi. Some time later Hansraj came back and succeeded in placing Rayadhan under restraint. About this time (1802) he offered to cede Cutch to the British Government on condition that they would grant maintenance to Rao Rayadhan and his relations. At this time, Fatehmahomed who withdrew from the State affairs was busy improving the trade of Anjar and establishing a harbour at Tuna. As he was short of funds, he demanded money from Askran, his follower who fled to Hansraj and they jointly led an attack on Fatehmahomed but returned unsuccessful. On a promise of being made a minister Askran set Rayadhan free, but unfortunately he was unpopular and only saved himself from being put to death by a timely escape.

Fatehmahomed then advanced on Bhuj. He was opposed by the Rao who detested him. A skirmish ensued in which the Rao was wounded in the leg and was caught and placed under restraint. The injury to the sacred person of the Rao was much resented by the people and Fatehmahomed forfeited their confidence inspite of his explanations and apologies. Fatehmahomed was once more in power, but his former genial nature and amiable manners were changed and the outstanding feature of his management were taxation and exaction. Peace and security were non-existent in Cutch inspite of Fatehmahomed's efforts to restore it.

These circumstances led to the Ruler of Cutch asking for British help.

In 1809, two separate agreements were taken, one with Fatehmahomed as Wazir to His Highness the Rao and the other with Hansraj as Diwan to His Highness the Rao, the former providing for peace and security, and the latter for an English Agent being stationed at Mandvi. Shortly after Hansraj died and was succeeded by his brother Tokarshi. During the next two years (1810-12) Fatehmahomed's chief object was to raise the revenue and he spread a large body of militia over the whole province. He was not content with Cutch but wanted to bring the whole of Gujarat under his rule, driving the English out of Kathiawar. To realize his designs he crossed the Runn into Kathiawar with a large army, but being warned by an English Agent who met him at Hadiana that Colonel Walker was close by with a body of British troops, he retired to Cutch.

Piracy continued contrary to the terms of the 1809 agreement unchecked and this called for the interference of the British Government in 1812 who sent a British Officer, Lieutenant Mac-Murdo to make necessary arrangements. In 1813 Fatehmahomed fell a victim to an epidemic of plague which broke out all over the province taking a heavy toll of life. Rao Rayadhan survived Fatehmahomed only a month and died on the 30th October, 1813. Fatehmahomed had two sons, Ibrahim Miyan and Husain Miyan who quietly succeeded to their father's power. After Rao Rayadhan's death the succession was disputed between Mansinhji, his illegitimate son and Ladhuhha his brother's son. The latter's claim was supported by all leading Hindus but the Miyan's brothers sided with Mansinhji and succeeded in raising him to the Gadi, under the name of Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Bharmalji.

The Rao being young the administration was carried on by Hussain Miyan who was friendly to the English but Ibrahim who was hostile to the English did not like his brother's conciliatory policy. The efforts of one Jagajiwan Mehta an old servant of Fatehmahomed to cure this hostility towards the English resulted in the murder of Jagjiwan Mehta and his whole family. Ibrahim's success was however short-lived. He was murdered on the 23rd September 1814 by a Marwadi officer of the Rao's employ. Hussain's administration proved a failure as a result of which Shivraj, son of Hansraj and Askran gained ground and

placed at the head of affairs, the young Rao who made them his ministers. The absence of a reply to a communication addressed by the British Government on the subject of the Vagad banditti and the dismissal of the British Native Agent from Bhuj indicated the Rao's feelings towards the British. Shortly after the Vagad banditti, about 500 strong, attacked Captain Mac-Murdo's camp and only after heavy casualties on both sides were beaten back. Instead of chastising the marauders the Rao rewarded them and unprovoked attacks of the Rao on the Jadeja Chiefs became more frequent. Robber raids went on unchecked and disorder prevailed all over the province.

The British authorities who had throughout been patiently watching the situation again addressed a letter to the Rao urging him to restore order and to settle certain outstanding differences between them and the Rao. The letter proved ineffective and consequently the British force which had just reduced Jodia in Kathiawar and was ready for a move advanced under Colonel East. The Gaekwar's troops joined them and the combined forces took up their position at Venasa, twelve miles east of Anjar. The Chief of Vandia submitted and the troops moved on Anjar, which was then in the possession of Hussain Miyan who refused to surrender it. Accordingly the fort was invested on the morning of the 25th December, 1815 and was taken before evening. The port of Tuna was occupied the next day. The force next moved towards Bhuj encamping at Lakond on the 3rd January, 1816. Negotiations started by Captain Mac-Murdo, however saved the situation from going further. A treaty was signed by the Rao in which he accepted the proposals of the British Government and the Company in return promised to hand over to the Rao, the fort of Anjar and twenty-three other villages.

The conclusion of the treaty led to the withdrawal from Bhuj of the British Force which marched into Vagad where its appearance at once established order. The towns of Mandvi and Sisagad were surrendered to His Highness and the surrender of Kanthkot and Bela which was a centre of disorder soon followed.

In June, 1816, the British Government remitted the sum of Rs. 8,13,876 due to them on account of military charges and in addition remitted the yearly tribute of 2 lakhs of Koris.

Captain Mac-Murdo was appointed Resident at Bhuj and Collector of Anjar. Shortly afterwards, the Amirs of Sind started negotiations with the Rao to enter into a hostile pact against the

English but their efforts proved abortive. Things went on quietly until 1818 when the incident of Ladhubha's unprovoked murder occurred creating a great sensation. The British Government warned the Rao against molestation to Ladhubha's family, but this seemed to have had little effect on him. The chaotic situation into which the affairs of the State had already fallen was further aggravated by the Rao's unprovoked attacks and encroachments on the possessions of the Bhayad who approached Captain Mac-Murdo urging him to guarantee them protection. Further the raising of fresh troops by the Rao, and an attack on Adessar in Vagad unmistakably indicated that his rule was a danger to the public peace

In the beginning of 1819, a British force accompanied by all the leading Jadeja Chiefs encamped in front of Bhuj. After some skirmishing involving casualties in which some persons were injured but no life was lost, the fort was surrendered, the Rao giving himself up. On the 19th April, 1819, the Rao's son was invested by the British Government with the chiefship under the title of Maharaj Mirza Rao Shri Desalji, who was then a minor and the administration was accordingly entrusted to a Regency Council consisting of the Resident as President and some Jadeja Chiefs as Members. The Girassias of Vagad who were dispossessed of their lands and who were therefore making continued raids in the country in company with Khosas, the scattered remnant of a Musalman tribe who had been driven from Sind, were pacified with the restoration of their possessions and order was established. On the 16th June, 1819, Cutch experienced a terrible earthquake resulting in serious loss of life and property.

The Amirs of Sind demanded the port of Lakhpat under a threat of invasion, but the Resident's stern reply repelled them. A fresh treaty was concluded with the Cutch Darbar in 1819. The Khosas again became turbulent and were subdued in 1820. In 1822 the district of Anjar was restored to the Rao for a yearly payment of Rs. 88,000.

In 1823 as a result of the failure of the rains the country suffered from a severe famine. This calamity was followed in 1825 by a disturbance caused by a raid of a body of plunderers 3,000 strong from Sind who took possession of a fort in the Haba hills. A struggle ensued in which their leader was slain and they were driven out of the country. After this disturbance, the British force was increased to 6,000 men.

In 1830, Sir John Malcolm, the Governor of Bombay, visited Cutch. He removed the guard over the ex-Rao and permitted the young Rao to be gradually initiated into the affairs of the State even though he was not of age. He also remonstrated with the Jadeja Chiefs or the Bhayad for their conduct in withholding their co-operation with the Rao in suppressing the disturbances caused by foreign marauders and freebooters.

In 1832 the Parkar robbers again disturbed the peace of the country. A force which was sent into Parkar reduced the freebooters and with a view to securing Cutch, against any further raids from Sind a British detachment was posted on the frontier. In the same year, arrears of tribute amounting to Rs. 2,50,000 were remitted by the British Government and the Cutch Darbar were held liable only for the expenses of the subsidiary force retained for the preservation of the peace. Rao Desalji was invested with the full powers of the State on 8th July, 1834, Colonel Pottinger being the Resident.

The suppression of infanticide, the abolition of the slave trade and the prohibition of Sati were the special features of his reign. From 1st April, 1840, the designation "Resident" was changed into "Political Agent". In 1859 agreeably to the wishes of the Rao for reasons of his ill health, a Regency was appointed with the Political Agent as President and the heir-apparent, the minister and two Jadeja Chiefs as members. The Regency was dissolved after about a year, the whole management being entrusted to the heir-apparent.

Rao Desalji died on the 26th July, 1860, and was succeeded by his son Pragmalji who was honoured in 1871 with the title of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India for his good government.

Rao Pragmalji who died on the 1st January, 1876, was succeeded by his son Rao Khengar III, the present Ruler.

The present Ruler His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji Sawai Bahadur, Present History (Ruler). G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who was born on the 23rd August, 1866, succeeded to the Gadi on the 1st January, 1876, on his father's death. Owing to his minority the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency which terminated in 1885 when His Highness coming of age was invested with full powers. In the same year His Highness received the title of

“Sawai Bahadur”. This distinction was followed by the bestowal in 1887 of the title of G.C.I.E., after the conclusion in London of the ceremonies connected with the celebrations of the Jubilee of Her Late Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria in which His Highness participated.

The title of G.C.S.I. was conferred upon His Highness in June, 1917, and for his services in connection with the War, the title of Maharao as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon him on the 1st January, 1918. The permanent salute of the State is 17 guns but a local salute of 19 guns was granted to His Highness on the 1st January, 1921.

His Highness attended the Imperial Conference in London in June and July, 1921, as a Representative of India. He also attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September, 1921, in a similar capacity.

During the Great War, His Highness paid for the maintenance of an Indian Regiment at the front, the total cost whereof amounted to Rs. 21,60,000. He also placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government all the resources of the State contributing his quota in men and money and materials. Nearly Rs. 31,56,000 were subscribed by His Highness and his people towards War Loan and Relief Funds.

His Highness married (1) the daughter of Thakore Saheb Vakhatsinhji of Sayla and (2) the daughter of Rana Shri Jalam-sinhji of Charadwa under Dhrangadhra State. Both the marriages took place on the 9th February, 1884.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

The following is the genealogical table of the Rulers of Cutch from Rao Khengarji down to the present Ruler:—

Rao Shri Khengarji I (1548-1585).

Rao Shri Bharmalji I (1585-1631).

Rao Shri Bhojrajji (1631-1645).

Rao Shri Khengarji II
(1645-1654).

Rao Shri Tamachji
(1654-1662)

Rao Shri Raydhanji
(1662-1697).

Rao Shri Pragmalji I
(1697-1715).

Maharao Shri Godji I
(1715-1718).

Maharao Shri Desalji I
(1718-1751).

Maharao Shri Lakhpatji
(1751-1760).

Maharao Shri Godji II
(1760-1778).

Maharao Shri Raydhanji II
(1778-1813).

Maharao Shri Bharmalji II
(1813-1819).

Maharao Shri Desalji II
(1819-1860).

Maharao Shri Pragmalji II
(1860-1875).

Maharao Shri Khengarji III
(1876)

Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji
(Born 1885).

Kumar Shri Godji
(Born 1888.)

Maharaj Kumar Shri Meghrajji
(Born 1911.)

Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

His Highness the Maharao has two sons and three daughters.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayrajji, the heir-apparent (born 1885); he has been married to a daughter of Maharao Sir Kesari Singh Bahadur, the late Ruler of Sirohi, and has three sons, Maharaj Kumar Shri Meghrajji (born 1911), Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji (born 1912), Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji and three daughters.

Kumar Shri Godji, the second son (born 1888) has three sons, Kumar Shri Narpatsinhji, Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji, Kumar Shri Narsinhsinhji and one daughter.

The eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharao has been married to Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umedsinhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., the present Ruler of Kotah, the second to Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjansinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the present Ruler of Rutlam, and the third to His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Sir Sarup Ramsinhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Sirohi.

Nobles and Sardars (Jagirdars).

Nearly half of Cutch is held in 'Jagir' by the Nobles and Sardars of Cutch, who are most of them Jadejas, and descendants of Maharaos. As these 'Jagirdars' with few exceptions are descended from the same ancestor as the Maharao, the collective term of Bhayat has generally been applied to them. A number of them have been guaranteed by the British Government the enjoyment of their ancestral lands. These Bhayats are bound to furnish troops on any great emergency and on certain occasions they make customary presents to the Maharao. In 1877, it was further settled with the sanction of Government that they should pay "Nazrana" on succession to their estates. They are expected to promote the moral and material prosperity of the State as a whole by encouraging education, medical relief, construction of roads, etc.

The more important of these Jagirdars are mentioned below :—

In Abdasa or the Western part of Cutch :—

Jagirdar of Kothara.	Jagirdar of Nagrecha.
Jagirdar of Roha.	Jagirdar of Mothala.
Jagirdar of Suthri.	Jagirdar of Kotdi.
Jagirdar of Vinjan.	Jagirdar of Jadodar.
Jagirdar of Sandhan.	Jagirdar of Chiasar.

In the Central part of Cutch :—

Jagirdar of Kera.	Jagirdar of Moti Mow.
Jagirdar of Gajod.	Jagirdar of Moti Khakhar.
Jagirdar of Mota Assambia.	Jagirdar of Patri.
Jagirdar of Rattadia.	Jagirdar of Faradi.

In Vagad or the Eastern part of Cutch :—

Jagirdar of Wandhia.	Jagirdar of Gedi.
Jagirdar of Chitrod.	Jagirdar of Bela.
Jagirdar of Lakadia.	Jagirdar of Chirai.
Jagirdar of Palanswa.	Jagirdar of Kumbhardi.
Jagirdar of Adesar.	Jagirdar of Lodrani.
Jagirdar of Sanwa.	Jagirdar of Jatawada.

Besides these, Kumar Shri Rayadhanji of Tera in Abdasa, a cousin of the Maharao, enjoys the honorary powers of a First Class jurisdictional holder specially delegated by the Darbar.

There are several estates or 'Jagirs' granted to religious communities or individuals for religious purposes.

The chief of them are :—

- The Kapdi Raja of Madh.
- The Pir of Dhinidhar.
- The Kanfata of Manfara.
- The Bhramchari of Narayan-Sarovar.
- The Gorji of Moti Poshal, Bhuj.
- The Gorji of Nani Poshal, Bhuj.
- The Adhikari of Dwarkanath temple, Bhuj.
- The Pir of Koteswar.
- The Ayas of Baladhia.

Officials.

There are no hereditary officials in Cutch.

Important administrative officers are following :—

1. The Diwan.
2. The Naib-Diwan and President of the Jadeja Court.
3. The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharao.
4. The Revenue Commissioner.
5. The Police Commissioner.
6. The Judge, Varishta Court.
7. The Chief Medical Officer.
8. The State Engineer.
9. The Educational Inspector.
10. The Manager and Engineer, Cutch State Railway.

NAWANAGAR.

The State of Nawanagar lies in the North-Western portion of the Province of Kathiawar between
 Boundary and limits. 22°-58' and 21°-44' North latitude and 69°-10'-30" and 71°-33'-30" East longitude.

It is bounded on the North by the Gulf and Runn of Cutch, on the East by the States of Morvi, Rajkot, Dhrol, Gondal and other small Talukas of the Western Kathiawar Agency, on the South by Porbandar State and the States of Western Kathiawar Agency and on the West by the Okha Runn and the Arabian Sea.

It is generally flat, but about two-thirds of the Barda hills traverse its limits. Mount Venu, the highest point of the Barda hills is 2057 feet above sea-level. The principal rivers are the Bhadar, the Vartu, the Aji, the Beti, the Dondi and the Und. The harbours of Jodiya, Salaya and Nawanagar or Bedi are situated within the State. It contains 691 villages, of which 545 are Khalsa grouped in eleven Mahals.

The area of the State is 3791.3 square miles stretching from West to East between Okhamandal and
 Area and extent. the Morvi State and from North to South between the Gulf of Cutch and Kathiawar proper with few interspersions. It is the largest in Kathiawar, although the average quality of its land is slightly inferior to that of Junagadh and Bhavnagar.

The population of the State, according to the census of 1921 is 3,45,353. Of these 2,75,550 are
 Population. Hindus, 50,349 Mahomedans, 19,346 Jains and 108 of other castes.

The gross revenue based on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs. 66,44,330 while
 Finances. expenditure calculated on a similar basis amounts to Rs. 67,89,148.

The Jamnagar-Rajkot Railway was constructed by the Darbar in 1895 A. D. It covers 51 miles,
 Railways and Roads. besides 3 miles of dock estate line to Bedi Bandar. In 1922 the extension from Jamnagar to Kuranga (66 miles) to connect with the Okhamandal Railway (Dwarka) was finished and thrown open for traffic. The mileage of district roads over which an amount of rupees six-lacs has been expended is 226.

Nawanagar is famous for its manufacture of silken clothes and gold-embroidery and also for its Industries. woven scarves and other clothes. The dyeing is also famous and the water of

the river Rangmati is supposed to be specially favourable for this purpose. The gold embroidery is not only rich but very tastefully done and is widely advertised and appreciated. Nawanagar is also famous for its incense, perfumed oils, brass work (nut-crackers) and Kanku, the red powder used by women to mark their foreheads. But the principal occupation is agriculture and the rearing of live stock.

There are 10 ginning factories and two cotton presses in the State. A small pearl fishery flourishes off the coast on the northern portion of the State in the Gulf of Cutch. Marble is found in Kandorna and Bhanvad and copper in Khambhalia districts.

Rs. 1,20,093 are annually paid by the State as tribute; of this sum Rs. 50,312 are paid to the Paramount Power, Rs. 64,924 to the Baroda Government, and Rs. 4,857 to the Junagadh State, as Zortalbi.

The sanctioned strength of the State Forces. State Lancers is two squadrons at present. It is composed as below :—

10 Commissioned officers.

38 Non-commissioned officers.

236 Fighting men.

The sanctioned strength of the Infantry is one Company and two platoons. There is no separate force of artillery but the infantry men are trained in the firing of guns for ceremonial purposes. There is also an irregular force called Sirbandi consisting of 154 men.

The following treaties and engagements have been entered into by the Nawanagar Darbar with the Paramount Power :—

Engagements and Treaties.

An agreement renouncing piracy passed in 1808.

Fa'el Zamin Bond passed in 1812.

Purchase and sale of opium, 1821.

Exemption of vessels driven into Nawanagar ports by stress of weather, 1849.

Exemption of vessels driven into Nawanagar ports by stress of weather, 1902.

Adoption Sanad, 1862.

Construction of Telegraph line from Nawanagar to Rajkot and other places, 1885 *et sequens*.

Cession of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction over lands occupied by B. G. J. P. Railway, 1887.

Exemption of Porbandar vessels driven into Nawanagar ports by stress of weather, 1886-1887.

Salt agreement, 1883.

Cession of Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction over lands taken up by the Nawanagar Railway, 1894.

Agreement *re.* effective control and discipline of Imperial Service Troops, 1899.

Exemption of Nawanagar vessels driven into Porbandar ports by stress of weather, 1887.

Cession of Civil Jurisdiction over lands taken up by J. D. Railway, 1922.

Cession of Criminal Jurisdiction over lands taken up by J. D. Railway, 1922.

The Jam of Nawanagar belongs to the Jadeja clan which claims its origin from the great Jadav Ancient History (origin). race. The branch of the Jadavs from which Chudasamas and Jadejas are descended was originally called Sama and ruled at Nagar Thatha in Sindh. The Chudasamas first entered Saurashtra, and after them the Jadejas acquired the sovereignty of Cutch. The next incursion from the North appears to have been that of the Deda branch of the Jadejas under Jam Hala who drove away the Jethwas who had established themselves at Nagnath Bandar (now Nawanagar) and Ghumli and acquired the greater part of their dominions. Jam Hala was followed by two Chiefs, Jam Unad and Jam Bamanioji, the latter of whom established his power in Cutch.

In about A. D. 1535 Jam Rawal invaded Sorath and conquered the Jodiya and Amran Parganahs from the Dedas and Chavdas,

Nagnath Bandar from the Jethwas, and the Khambhalia Parganah from the Wadhels and in A. D. 1540 founded the city of Nawanagar. Successive Jams consolidated their rule over the portion of Saurashtra now known as Halar. This name, which is a contraction of Halawar, commemorated the name of Jam Hala, the originator of the family. Jam Rawal was assisted in his conquests by his brothers Hardholji, Rawaji and Modji. Hardholji, the founder of the house of Dhrol, conquered that Parganah from Dhamal Chavda and retained it. Rawoji retained Khanbhalia and its subordinate villages and Khandhera was bestowed on Modji by Jam Rawal.

Jam Rawal was succeeded by Jam Vibhoji in 1562 who had four sons of whom Satarsal, the eldest, ascended the Gadi in A. D. 1569.

Jam Satarsal, otherwise called Jam Sataji, sensing that the bonds of the sovereign power both at Delhi and in Gujarat were loosened, absorbed many villages of the Gujarat domain and asserted his influence over many of his weaker neighbours. It was in his reign that the Jams of Nawanagar were by the permission of the Sultan Muzafar, allowed to coin Koris. Jam Sataji, in espousing the cause of Sultan Muzafar, who having been driven away by the Viceroy of Gujarat, sought his shelter, brought troubles upon himself. In opposing imperial army which marched against them, the Jam and Muzafar were defeated. The Jam returned to Nawanagar but his son Ajoji and his minister Jasa Ladak, resolved to engage in a battle and were disastrously routed. Ajoji and Jasa were slain and Muzafar fled. The place where this battle took place is called Bhuchar Mori situated near Dhrol. So great was the loss sustained by Nawanagar on this fatal field that since that day the word Bhuchar Mori has in Halar been almost synonymous with a massacre. The Moghals who also sustained no small loss, pursuing their success, marched on Nawanagar but the Jam had fled thence with Sultan Muzafar to the fortress of Junagadh. Afterwards Jam Sataji started negotiations and was restored to his dominion on his agreeing to pay tribute. Jam Vibhaji the third son of Jam Sataji conquered Rajkot, Sardhar, &c.; and from him spring the present chieftains of Rajkot.

The names of nine Jams who came to the Gadi in succession after Jam Sataji were not signalized by any notable event except that in Jam Ranmalji's time, some domestic dissensions occurred

which developed further in the time of Jam Raisinhji. The aggrieved party summoned the aid of the Mahomedan Fouzdar of Sorath who anxiously waiting for such an opportunity at once marched on Nawanagar. A battle ensued in which Jam Raisinhji was slain and Nawanagar with all its dependencies temporarily passed into the hands of the Mahomedans.

Jam Lakhaji, tenth in descent from Jam Sataji, ascended the Gadi in A. D. 1743. He married Bai Jawuba of Halwad who came to Nawanagar accompanied by Nanji, Bhawan, and Meraman Khawas. Meraman Khawas who was a man of character and ability, soon acquired great influence in the counsels of the Jam. He extended the Nawanagar territory by making several conquests. In 1788 A. D. he built a fort round the city of Nawanagar and otherwise strengthened it. In A. D. 1792, he entering Kathiawar proper humbled the Kathis of several places and placed Thanas in their towns. Wajsur Khachar of Jasdan, however, presenting Atkot as a wedding gift on the occasion of Jam Jasaji's marriage, was restored to his possessions. In A. D. 1794 certain Jadeja Chiefs, *viz.*, Jadeja Ranmalji of Khirasra, Jadeja Meramanji of Rajkot, Jadeja Daji of Gondal and Jadeja Modji of Dhrol, excited a disturbance with the object of displacing Meraman and rescuing Jam Jasaji from his condition of tutelage. Meraman Khawas an once led an army against the confederates and laid waste the Parganah of Sardhar under Rajkot; also by paying large sums, he induced the Marathas to lay waste the Parganah of Gondal and thus rendered another of the confederate helpless.

In A. D. 1798, Meraman Khawas fearing lest some day he might be ousted from power by his many enemies, obtained from the Jam written deeds assigning to him Jodiya, Balambha and Amran as hereditary possessions. He died in A. D. 1800.

In A. D. 1801 Jam Jasaji, at the head of a strong army, marched into Kathiawar and levied exactions under the name of Asp Vera (horse-tax) and Nazarana from the lesser Talukdars of Kathiawar and Jhalawar and even from some of the Ghoghabarah villages. The Jam obtained possession of the fort of Kandorna under Porbandar through the duplicity of Jamadar Muradkhan and others who held the fort on behalf of Porbandar. The Rana appealed both to the Gaekwar and the British Government and Colonel Walker, after vainly endeavouring to bring the Jam to reason marched on Kandorna which place he took in November 1807 and restored it to the Rana. The Jam declined to grant appanage to his brother Sataji who sought redress from Colonel

Walker. In the mean time an Arab in the Jam's employ shot a British officer at Gop and fled to the Jam's fort of Modpur for shelter. His surrender being demanded, the Jam refused to deliver him up. This led to the march of the British and Gaekwar forces upon Nawanagar. After desultory fighting the Jam proposed to come to terms whereupon a treaty was concluded on the 23rd February 1812, in which he agreed *inter alia* to surrender the murderers of the British officer, to give Giras in appanage to Sataji, to settle the claims of Cutch and to restore the Sarapdad Parganah to Dhrol.

Jam Jasaji who died in A. D. 1814 was succeeded by his brother Jam Sataji in whose reign certain Muskati Arabs took possession of the forts of Kandorna and Paddhari. The British Government whose aid was sought expelled the Arabs who took shelter with Sangram Khawas in the fort of Jodiya; whereupon, at the instance of the Jam Sahib, a force under Colonel East marched against Sangram Khawas who lost heart and surrendering his possessions, went to Morvi under the British guarantee. Finally, through the mediation of the British and Gaekwar Governments, Sangram Khawas received the Paraganah of Amran in Jagir. Jam Sataji died in A. D. 1820 and in the same year, Jam Ranmalji succeeded to the throne.

Jam Ranmalji was very fond of hunting. He married eight Ranis of whom, by Soniba, daughter of Wakhatsinhji, a Limbdi Bhayad of Balala, he had a son Jam Vibhaji who succeeded him in 1852.

During the reign of Jam Sahib Vibhoji, the Waghers rose in rebellion which was put down only after considerable expenses had been incurred. In 1864 he established Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice and introduced certain revenue reforms. In 1873 he commenced to coin gold Koris but on account of the numerous false coins that were introduced into circulation by coiners, it was found advisable to cease the gold coinage. In 1877 he attended the Imperial Darbar at Delhi and was later presented, by Mr. Peile, the then Political Agent, in a Darbar held at Rajkot, with the insignia of the Star of India and his salute was raised from 11 to 15 guns. The Jam Sahib having no male issue by his Rajput wives obtained permission to adopt Raisinhji, the son of his nearest relative Jalamsingji of Sarodar. After this adoption, however, a natural son, Jasaji, was born to Jam Vibhaji. Jam Sahib Vibhaji was succeeded by Jam Sahib Jasaji, who ascended the Gadi on the 19th March 1903, and on his death in 1906 Jam

Sahib Ranjitsinhji (present Ruler) who was the son of Raisinhji, succeeded him.

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
 Present history. salute 15 guns (local and personal), 13 dynastic. His Highness the Maharaja Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji is the adopted son of Jam Shri Vibhaji and ascended the Gadi of his ancestors on the 11th March 1907 on the death of Jam Shri Jasaji. His Highness belongs to the famous Jadeja clan from which the Rulers of Cutch also trace their descent.

His Highness was born on the 10th September 1872, at Sarodardar in the Nawanagar territories. He received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he easily obtained pre-eminence among his companions both in the class room and on the play ground. He then went to England and studied at Trinity College, Cambridge. His achievements in the field of cricket are well-known everywhere. His first appearance for the Sussex County Cricket Club was in 1895, and from that year to 1902, he headed the Sussex averages. He was the champion batsman for all England in 1896-1900, scoring 2,780 runs with an average of 59.91. His Highness went with Stoddart's All England Eleven to Australia in 1897-98.

His Highness' labours in the interests of his Order as a member of the Conference of Princes and Chiefs, annually held at Delhi under the Presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, have earned for him a prominent place in the Conference, and he was one of the four Princes, appointed by that body, to formulate a scheme of reforms, which was accepted by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford, and is an important chapter in the well known Montague-Chelmsford Report. He is a G.C.S.I., and G.B.E., and bears the honorary commission of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army.

Immediately on the outbreak of the Great War, His Highness the Maharaja offered the services of himself and his troops and placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor. These having been accepted, His Highness personally proceeded to serve on the Western Front where he continued for over a year and was mentioned in despatches for services performed, first on the Staff of General Cookson,

Commanding the 9th Cavalry Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force A; and afterwards as A.-D.-C. to the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Lord French. His Highness was asked after his return to India to serve on Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haigh's Staff but owing to the exigencies of his State work, could not, much to his regret, accept the kind offer. His Highness' three nephews served in the war. Lieutenant Kumar Shri Savaisinhji served in the African campaign for two years and was wounded in action. Lieutenant Kumar Shri Dajiraj served in France for a year and a half, and was killed in action in September, 1917. Lieutenant Kumar Shri Himatsinhji served in Mesopotamia.

The Nawanagar Imperial Service Lancers performed garrison duty at Karachi throughout the war. Later, half a squadron was sent to Jacobabad. A signalling party of the Imperial Service Lancers served in Egypt with the Expeditionary Force E. These units were specially mentioned for their services. About Rs. 26,00,000 were invested in the War Loan by Nawanagar, including the State and its subjects. When the Young Amir of Afghanistan adopted a hostile attitude towards the Government of India, His Highness readily offered his personal services, placing the resources of his State also at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty. The services of the Nawanagar Imperial Service Lancers were utilized in the Field, the troops being moved to the Afghan Frontier from Karachi where they had been stationed during the Great War.

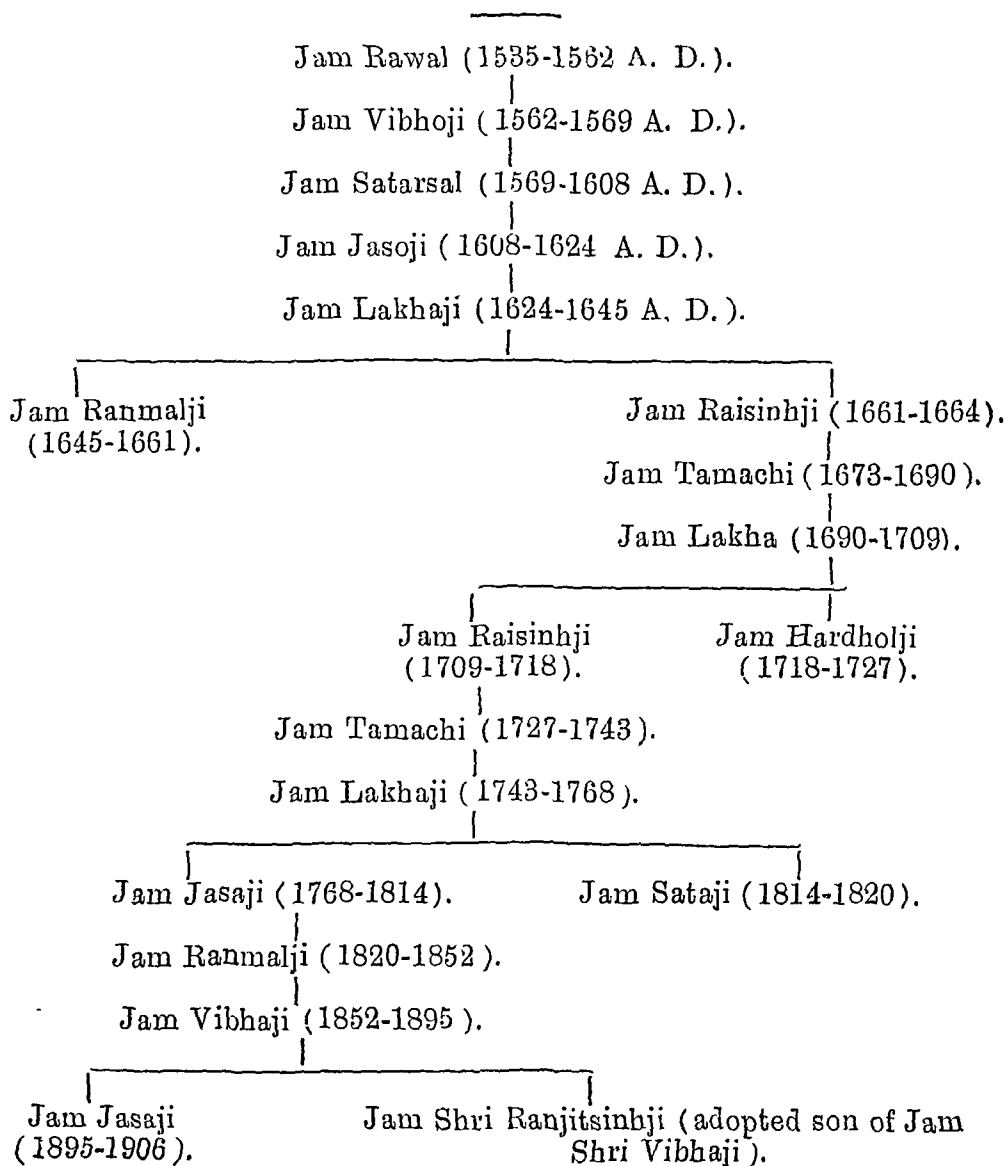
His Highness went in May 1920 to England where he had the honour of being invested with the insignia of G.B.E. by His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness also attended in obedience to His Majesty's commands the unveiling of the Cenotaph and the Abbey Ceremony on the 11th November, 1920. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for India with the concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness represented the Ruling Princes on the Indian Delegation to the 1st Assembly of the League of Nations held in Geneva in 1920. His Highness was again nominated to represent India at the 3rd Assembly of the League of Nations in 1922. He was again invited to represent his Order at the 4th Assembly in 1923. In this session he was elected a Chairman of the Fifth Commission and was in virtue of that election, one of the twelve Vice-Presidents who formed the Executive Bureau of the Assembly.

In June 1923, His Highness was made a G.C.S.I., and had the honour of being invested with the insignia of the Order by His Imperial Majesty immediately afterwards. His Highness attended the Imperial Darbar held in Delhi in December, 1911. He was present in Delhi in 1921 when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught opened on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the first session of the Chamber of Princes, and took part in the ceremonies connected with the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Delhi in 1922.

His Highness was granted the title of Maharaja in 1918 as an hereditary distinction. His Highness being unmarried, there is no direct heir to the Gadi at present. The Prince holds a Sanad of adoption and the family follows the rule of primogeniture.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

Nawanagar was founded by Jam Rawal in A. D. 1540. Jam Rawal was a descendant of the Jadeja Rajput clan in Sindh a branch of the great Jadav Race.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

Juvansinhji (Kumar Shri), Jadeja Rajput, brother of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb and Bhayat of the Nawanagar State. (Natural brother of His Highness, His Highness being the adopted son of Jam Shri Vibhaji). Aged 49 (10-11-1875). Received education at Sarodar. Looks after his Giras.

His sons are:—Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, educated in England and bears the Commission of a Lieutenant in the Indian Army. Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji educated in England, is a Lieutenant in the Indian Army. Kumar Shri Hematsinhji, educated in England, saw active service as a Lieutenant in Mesopotamia during the Great War, now a Captain in the Indian Army.

Kumar Shri Duleepsinhji, is at present at Cambridge. Dilavarsinhji (Kumar Shri), Jadeja Rajput, brother of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb and Bhayat of the Nawanagar State. (Natural brother of His Highness, His Highness being the adopted son of His Highness Jam Shri Vibhaji). Aged 42 (16-10-1883). Received education at his village of Sarodar. Looks after his Giras.

Mohansinhji (Kumar Shri), Jadeja Rajput, brother of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb and Bhayat of the Nawanagar State. (Natural brother of His Highness, His Highness being the adopted son of His Highness Jam Shri Vibhaji). Aged 39 (13-11-1886). Received education at his village of Sarodar. Looks after his Giras.

Kumar Shri Savaisinhji, son of the late Kumar Shri Devsinhji and nephew of His Highness, educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, was a Lieutenant in the Indian Army, fought in South Africa in the war and was wounded. Has resigned his commission and is looking after his Giras.

Kumar Shri Raisinhji, son of the late Kumar Shri Devsinhji and nephew of His Highness, educated in England, serves the Idar Darbar.

Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji, son of the late Kumar Shri Devsinhji and nephew of His Highness, was educated in England and passed out from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Is a Lieutenant in the Indian Army.

Nobles and Sardars (Jagirdars).

Joravarsinhji, Jadeja Rajput. Bhayat of the Nawanagar State. Aged 44 (19-5-1881). Studied English in the Jamnagar High School upto the Matriculation Standard. Manages his Giras.

Takhatsinhji, Jadeja Rajput. Bhayat of the Nawanagar State. Aged 38 (25-12-1887). Manages his Giras. Educated in the Wadhwan Girassia School.

Officials.

Gokalbhai Bapuji Desai, Patidar, Bar-at-Law. Aged 65 (16-5-1859). Revenue Secretary in Nawanagar State. Was educated at Madras College and Lincoln's Inn, London. Served in the Wankaner State as Vahivatdar and Naib-Diwan and practised as Barrister in Kathiawar.

Parshuram Balvantrao Junnarkar, B.A., LL.B., Parbhu. Aged 49 (21-11-1875). Political Secretary in the Nawanagar State. Was educated at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad and Government Law Class, Bombay. Served Dhrangadhra State as Naib Diwan, Bhavnagar State as Mukhya Vakil and Palanpur State as its Diwan.

Hirabhai Manibhai Mehta, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. General Secretary in Nawanagar State. Educated at St. John College, Cambridge, when he took up his degree of B.A. He served the Cutch State for 12 years as Huzur Assistant and Revenue Commissioner. Aged 48 (19-6-1876). Caste Vadnagra Nagar.

MORVI.

The State of Morvi is situated on the banks of the Machhu river, in the North-West of Kathiawar. It also owns a tract of land known as "Adhoi Mahal" in Cutch.

Boundary and limits.

Area and extent. The area of the State is 822 square miles with 151 villages.

The population of the State according to the census of 1921 was 91,355 souls of whom 79,666 are Hindus, 7,907 Musalmans, 3,781 Jains and 1 Christian. Including the Adhoi Mahal, the total amounts to 96,697.

Population.

The average annual income and expenditure approximately amount to Rs. 21,00,000 and 18,00,000 respectively.

Finances.

The State owns a metre-guage Railway line running from Wadhwan to Rajkot. The line bifurcates at Wankaner into a branch extending to Morvi. The branch line from Than to Chotila is also the State's property. All the districts of the State are served by a system of steam tramways. Besides these, there are 500 miles of motor roads.

Railways and Roads.

Industries. There is a Ginning factory and a cotton press in the State.

The State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,263 to the British Government, a Peshkashi of Rs. 49,208 to the Gaekwar and Zortalbi of Rs. 3,088 to the Nawab of Junagadh.

Tribute.

Military forces. Nil.

The Treaties and Engagements concluded by the State with the Paramount Power are embodied in Aitchison Vol. VI.

Engagements and Treaties.

ANCIENT HISTORY (ORIGIN).

Morvi was, until the fifteenth century ruled over by the Jethwa Rajputs from whom the territory passed under the sway of the Sultans of Ahmedabad. There are two different stories as to the

circumstances under which Morvi became a Jadeja principality. One relates that Sultan Muzfar of Ahmedabad who was hunted down by the Moghul troops, sought shelter in Cutch. Khengarji, the Ruler of Cutch being harassed by the Moghul troops, was forced to surrender the fugitive though much against his will. He was in return for this surrender, rewarded by the Moghul Emperor by a grant of the district of Morvi and the title of Rao. The other story relates that on the assassination of Jam Hamirji by Jam Rawal Khengarji, the second son of Jam Hamirji went to his sister who was married to the Sultan of Ahmedabad. At an Ahmedabad hunting party, Khengarji, though only a lad of fourteen, slew a tiger with his sword. Pleased with his indomitable courage, the King bestowed the district of Morvi on him in perpetuity and ennobled him with the title of Rao.

Rao Raidhanji, fifth in descent from Rao Khengarji had ten sons. His eldest son, Nonghanji who had pre-deceased him had taken the Abdasa district of Cutch as his portion and settled there. The next heir, Rao Rawaji was killed by his nephew Gorji in pursuance of a pre-concerted design to secure the Gadi for his father, Pragmalji, the younger brother of Rao Rawaji. Thus Raidhanji was succeeded by Pragmalji though the rightful claimant was Kayaji, the youthful son of murdered Rawaji. Pragmalji ascending the throne, Kayaji at once took possession of Morvi and returned to Kuttaria in Wagad. From the date (1698) Morvi became independent of Cutch. Kayaji carried on desultory warfare with Cutch until his death. Once with the help of Sherbulundkhan, Subah of Gujarat, he made a vigorous attack on Cutch, with an army of 50 000 men and success seemed almost assured to him until the re-inforcements from various Bhayads defected. Thus the Rulers of Morvi, Jadeja Rajputs came from the same stock as the Rulers of Cutch, and claim to be descended from the senior branch of the Cutch dynasty. Kayaji had eight sons. He reserved Morvi and Adhoi Mahal for the eldest son and gave in appanage some Giras to the remaining sons either in Machhu-Kantha or in Wagad. The Chiefs of Malia, Lakadia, Chitrod, Wandhia, etc., who are the descendants of Kayaji are still known by the same patronymic "Kayanis" as the Rulers of Morvi.

Morvi, the capital of the State originally known as Mor-dhwajpuri is situated on the banks of the Machhu river. Old Morvi, said to have been founded by Mor Jethwa is situated on the eastern bank of the river, about one mile from the present town.

Kayaji died in 1734 A. D. and was succeeded by Allyaji, the eldest Tejmalji having predeceased him. He opened the port of Vavania. When returning from a pilgrimage to Dwarka he was treacherously murdered in 1739 at Paddhari by Haloji alias Kakabhai. During his reign his brother Modji imported Mianas, a refractory tribe from Sind and induced them to settle in Malia by assigning Giras to them. By their help Modji threw off the allegiance of the parent State and asserted his independence.

Allyaji was succeeded by his son Rawaji. Rawaji on succeeding to the Gadi attacked Paddhari and laid it waste in revenge for his father's murder claiming compensation from the Nawanagar Darbar and finally receiving seven villages of which Ghunda still remains under Morvi. Rawaji enlarged and beautified the town of Morvi and surrounded it by a wall.

On Rawaji's death in 1764, he was succeeded by his son Pachanji, after whose death in 1772 without issue his brother Waghji came to the Gadi. With the help of Amarji Diwan of Junagadh, Waghji invaded Wagad in Cutch. The Rao of Cutch instead of meeting them in battle appeased them with rich presents. Waghji overran Khakhrechi, the town under Malia and laid it waste with the help of Gaekwar troops led by Fatehsinh Rao. He died in 1785 and was followed by his eldest son Hamirji who died in 1790 without issue and was succeeded by his brother Jiyaji.

Throughout his reign Jiyaji knew no peace. At the instigation of Khawas Meraman of Nawanagar, Dado Khachar of Jasdan made inroads on the Morvi territory more than once; but in 1792 A. D. he was overtaken near Chotila by the Morvi army and a hand-to-hand fight ensued which resulted in Dado Khachar and his followers being killed. The next foe confronting Jiyaji was Jadeja Junoji of Nagrawas who was plundering Morvi territory. With the help of the Peshwa's army, he took Nagrawas, demolished its fortwall and compelled Junoji to flee. This was in 1795.

Cutch then attacked him. In 1880 Mehta Bhanji led a large Cutch army which besieged the port of Vavania. Jiyaji not only offered a stout resistance but eventually defeated the invaders in 1801 A. D. Jiyaji then feigned peace and good will with the Malia subjects and with the help of Mianas headed by their Chief Dosaji of Malia overran a great part of Wagad. On his return the Chief of Malia was taken prisoner by Jiyaji

This roused the Mianas against Morvi itself. Jiyaji however subsidized Babaji Apaji, a Gaekwar Officer, who had encamped near Morvi on a Mulk giri expedition, to reduce the Mianas; Babaji marched against Malia but failed to take it. Nevertheless he compelled the Morvi Darbar to hand over to him the village of Hadala which was promised as a reward for his services and his descendants enjoy the village to this day. The Mianas did not cease to give trouble until they obtained the liberation of Dosaji, the Chief of Malia.

The Khawas of Jodiya and Balambha when driven away by the Jam Sahab of Nawanagar sought shelter with Jiyaji who gave them the village of Kanpur where they resided unmolested until they were re-instated in the District of Amran.

On the arrival of Colonel Walker in Kathiawar, Morvi was in a distressed condition but no less than other States it regained prosperity and peace with the settlement. In 1820-21 Cutch incursions recommenced and the Morvi Darbar invoked the aid of the British Government. A small English contingent was despatched to assist Morvi and the Rao of Cutch compromised by paying compensation.

In 1829 Jiyaji died. He was succeeded by his son Prathirajji who freed the State from its indebted condition. A dispute was raised by the Cutch Darbar in regard to sovereignty over the Adhoi Mahal in Cutch and Government after an extensive inquiry decided it in favour of Morvi.

Prathirajji died in 1846 and was succeeded by his son Rawaji who reorganised the administration and established courts of justice.

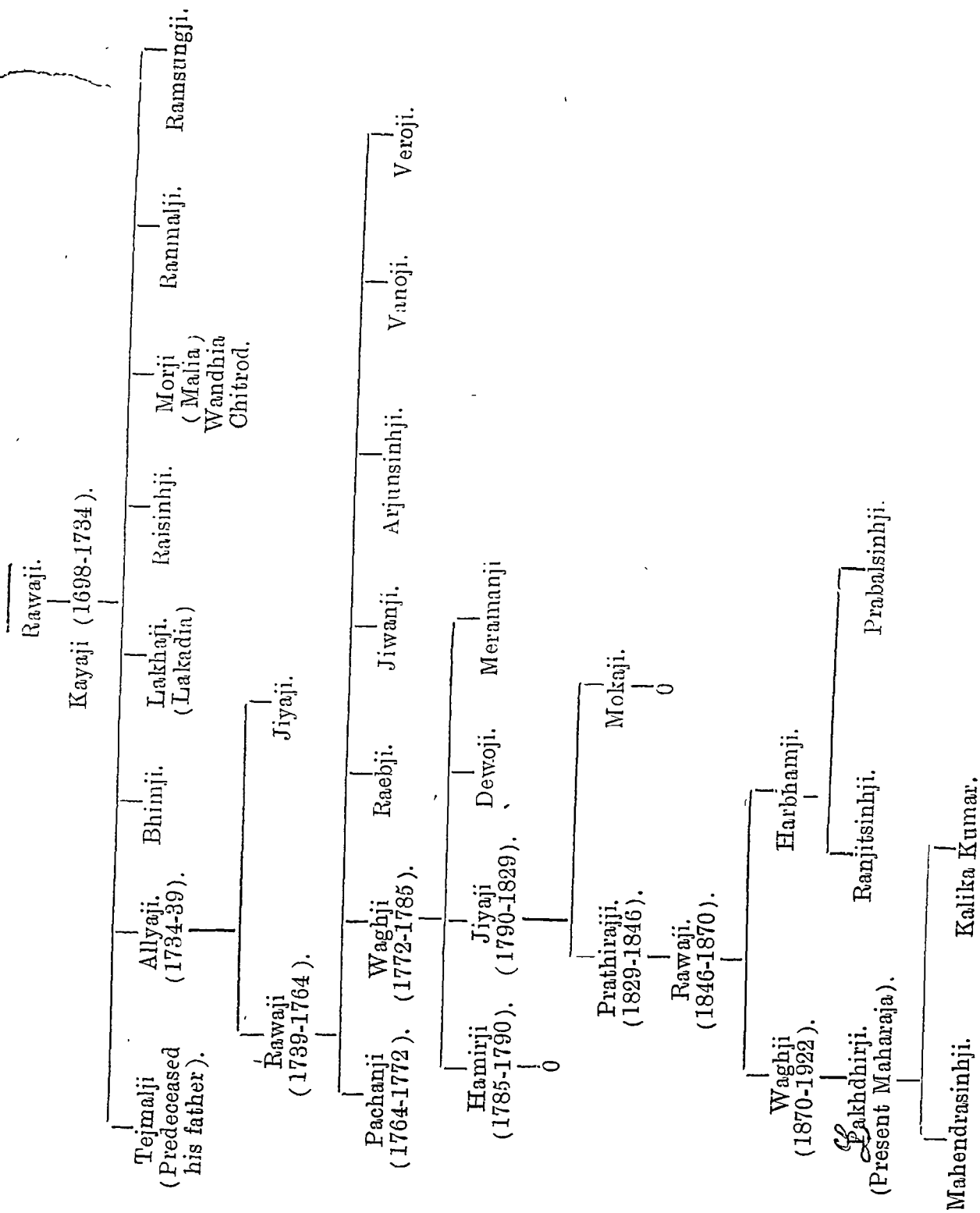
Rawaji died in 1870. He was succeeded by His late Highness Thakore Sahib Sir Waghji. Being born on the 17th April 1858, he was a minor at the time of his father's death and the affairs of the State were therefore placed under a joint administration of Rao Bahadur Shambhuprasad L. and Jhunjabhai S. After completing his studies in the Rajkumar College he made a tour in India and attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877 on which occasion his salute was raised from nine to eleven guns as a personal distinction. He assumed the sole charge of his State on the 1st January 1879. The introduction of telephonic communication which was the first of its kind in Kathiawar, a net work of district tramways throughout the State, the

erection of a fine bridge over the Machhu river and improvements to the city were carried out during the reign of His late Highness. During the Great War His Highness Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Waghji placed his resources at the disposal of Government. In 1887 he was created a K.C.I.E. and the State was raised to the First Class. In 1897 he was honoured with the distinction of G.C.I.E. His late Highness was connected by ties of marriage with the States of Palitana, Sayla and Tharad. By the Palitanawala Rani Saheba he had two sons, the present Maharaja who was born on 26th December 1876 and another who died young. He was present in London to represent Kathiawar Chiefs in the rejoicings at the Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress. Sir Waghji died in June 1922 and was succeeded by His Highness Maharaja Lakhdhirji, the present Ruler.

Present History (Ruler).

His Highness Maharaja Lakhdhirji, a Jadeja Rajput, was born on the 26th December, 1876. He ascended the Gadi on the 11th June 1922. His Highness was educated in England. His Highness the Maharaja married in 1898, Nandkunverba, sister of the late Maharaja Sir Chhatrasinhji of Rajpipla. By her he had five children, 3 Kumars and 2 Kunvaries, but none of them survives. She died in 1915 A. D. His Highness also married in 1898 the second daughter of the late Raja Saheb Mansinhji of Devgadhi Baria. In 1908 he married the daughter of Sarvaiya Bawaji Ranaji, Talukdar of Ranigam and Datha as he had no children by the second wife till 1907. In January 1918 the Sarvaiya Rani Saheba gave birth to a son Maharaj Kumar Shree Mahendrasinhji and to another son who died young. The second Rani Saheba also bore him a son, Kumar Shri Kalika Kumar in November 1918. Both these Kumars are receiving their education under private tutors. In 1926 the title of "Maharaja" was conferred on His Highness as a hereditary distinction. The State holds a Sanad of adoption and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

GENEALICAL TABLE OF THE RULING HOUSE OF MORVI.



Leading men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

Besides the members mentioned in the present History above, His Highness' near relatives are Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji and Kumar Shri Prabalsinhji, sons of his uncle Kumar Shri Harbhamji. They are enjoying an appanage of two villages, Khijadia and Rajwad together with an annual cash allowance.

Nobles and Sardars.

Sajanpur and Ghunda Bhayats Jadeja Shri Govindsinhji Dipsinhji, B.A., of Sajanpur and Jadeja Shri Jagatsinhji Dipsinhji are the descendants of Jadeja Shri Dewaji, brother of Thakore Shri Jiyaji. Jadeja Shri Keshrisinhji Pratapsinhji of Ghunda is related by ties of marriage to the Houses of Wadhwan and Chuda. Jadeja Shri Pratapsinhji Jethubha, etc., of Bela and Andarda are descendants of Jadeja Shri Meramanji another brother of Thakore Shri Jiyaji. Jadeja Harising of Lajai, Bhavsinhji of Jiwapur, Gulabsinhji of Virpur, Ghelubha of Mitana, Natwarsinhji of Derala, Kasalsinhji of Mota Bhela, Ratansinhji of Sarwad, Shivsindhji of Modpur, Dolatsinhji of Kuntasi, Natwarsinhji of Manekwada, Hanubha of Pipalia, Mohobatsinhji of Wavdi and Bhayats of Gala and Nagrawasa all can trace their descent from the House of Morvi though by remote degrees.

Officials.

Diwan:—Mr. Pragjibhai Mathurbhai Patel, B.A. He is also President of the State Council.

Huzur Personal Assistant:—Mr. Jatashanker P. Mankad.

Directors of Commerce and Industries:—Mr. Purshotamdas B. Goradia, B.A., LL. B. He is also second member of the Council.

Chief Judge:—Mr. Mulwantra P. Baxi, B.A., LL. B. He is now working as Agent to His Highness in Bombay and Mr. Premshanker K. Pandya, B.A., LL.B., is officiating as Chief Judge.

Revenue Commissioner:—Jadeja Pratapsinhji Punjaji.

Chief Medical Officer:—Mr. Dulerai C. Oza, M.B., B.S

GONDAL.

The State is situated between 21'-42" and 22'-8" N. and 70'-3" and 71'-7" E. and is bounded on the North by Rajkot and some Jadeja Talukas, on the South by Junagadh and Jetpur, on the East by Bilkha, Junagadh and Kotda, and on the West by Junagadh and Nawalnagar.

The area of the State is 1024 square miles and it contains 175 villages. It is intersected by several streams the largest being the Bhadar river.

According to the latest census the population is 1,67,071. This consists of 1,29,455 Hindus, 31,263 Musalmans, 6,264 Jains and 89 other castes.

Average gross revenue and average expenditure amount to Rs. 30,00,000 Rs. 22,00,000 respectively.

The State is the Proprietor of the Gondal Railway, has $\frac{3}{8}$ th share in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway and works the Khijadia-Dhari and Jetalsar-Rajkot Railways. About 185 miles have been covered by pucca roads. Gondal has always been pre-eminent among the States of its class in Kathiawar for the vigour and success with which public works have been carried out.

The chief manufactures are cotton and woolen fabrics and gold embroidery while wooden toys and wood work are made by hand at Dhoraji. Gondal is famous for brass and copper ware as well as for wood and ivory bangles. There are seven ginning factories, 2 cotton presses and one iron foundry. Besides these, there are two factories one of which turns out Water-taps, nut-crackers, knives and other articles of utility while the other at Upleta is for the purpose of tanning leather.

The State pays an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,10,721 composed of Rs. 49,096 British Tribute, Rs. 61,017 Baroda Peshkashi, and Rs. 608 Junagadh Zortalbi.

Military Forces.

Nil.

The Darbar have entered into the same engagements in 1807 with the British Government as other Kathiawar Chiefs.

The Chief of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock and as such belongs to the lunar dynasty which traces its origin to the renowned Shri Krishna.

The founder of the Gondal House was Kumbhoji I, son of Meramanji I of Sardhar. Kumbhoji who received Ardoi and other villages in appanage from his brother Sahebji, the heir-apparent, in A. D. 1634, expanded his possessions by his valour and military prowess. The capital of his modest principality of 20 villages was at Ardoi. He took possession of Gondal, a small place under Junagadh, but could not keep it for long against the superior strength of the Subahdar of Junagadh. Kumbhoji died in A. D. 1649 and was succeeded by Sagramji I, who by his great skill and bravery obtained a grant of Gondal and 86 villages from the Subahdar of Junagadh for rendering him help against some Mahomedan marauders called Kusbatis. About the year 1653, Sagramji moved his capital from Ardoi to Gondal. He was succeeded by Haloji who acquired Bhayawadar from the Desais who had appropriated it on the disruption of the Moghul Empire.

The next Ruler was Kumbhoji II or Bha Kumbhoji as he was affectionately called by his people. His indomitable courage, strong will and astute diplomacy made him a power in Kathiawar. He established the Jivaïdari or Service tenure system which attracted to his service several war-like tribes such as Jhalas, Sarvaiyas, Sumranis and others. Kumbhoji fortified Gondal and Dhoraji. He was an ally of the Nawabs of Junagadh who needed his help as they had but recently shaken off the control of the Delhi Emperors. Once Kumbhoji who had over-confidence in the military prowess of his Rajputs, designed to march upon Junagadh. He secretly sounded the Nawab (Mahabatkhan) who being somewhat jealous of the increasing power of his Diwan Amarji, encouraged the idea simply with the object of reducing the Diwan and increasing his own power.

Kumbhoji led his troops re-inforced by the Gaekwar's army which he called to his aid and encamped at the village Mala Shamdi, but when he saw the Diwan at the head of an overwhelming army to oppose him, he realized the rashness of his venture and without showing further desire to fight forthwith

proposed to come to terms in which he agreed to pay a fine and restore all that he had looted. He obtained Upleta, Jetalsar, Meti, Majeshe, Lath and Bhimora from the Nawabs, either for military help or for extricating them from court intrigues and further obtained in 1774 the District of Sarsai and Champarda for a sum of 3 lacs of Jamshai Koris. He lived in an age of powerful men like Diwan Amarji of Junagadh, Meru Khawas of Nawanager, Wakhatsinhji, Thakore Sahib of Bhavnagar and Vazir Fateh Mahomed of Cutch.

Kumbhoji II was succeeded by his grandson Muluji who in turn was followed by Sangaji. The latter died childless and his uncle Devoji ascended the Gadi. Devoji who helped Colonel Walker in suppressing the evil of infanticide of daughters, then in vogue in Jadeja families, died in 1812 A.D. leaving four sons, viz., Nathuji, Kanooji, Motibhai alias Chandrasinhji and Bhana-bhai, all of whom came to the Gadi in succession. The last had two sons of whom Sagramji II succeeded him. During his reign of 19 years which was marked by peace and prosperity, the influence of British Rule began to be effectively felt owing to the establishment of Courts of Justice, Jails, Hospitals, Libraries, Schools and similar institutions of public utility. Sagramji II who died in 1869 at Bombay was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler Maharaja Thakore Sahib Shri Bhagwatsinhji.

Present History (Ruler).

His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagwatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.I.E., was born on the 24th October, 1865. He is a Jadeja Rajput. His Highness succeeded to the Gadi on the 14th December, 1869, when his father died. His Highness received his education at the Rajkumar College and at the University of Edinburgh where he took the degrees of M.D. and LL.D. He also carries after his name the letters F.R.C.P. and F.R.S. (Edin.), D.C.L. (Oxford), M.R.I. (Great Britain), F.C.P. & S. (Bombay) and is a Fellow of the Bombay University. His Highness went in 1883 on a tour to Europe and assumed the responsibilities of State in 1884. In 1887 the insignia of K.C.I.E. was conferred on him.

It was in appreciation of his good administration that Gondal was recognised on 1st January 1888 as what used to be known as a First Class State with a salute of 11 guns. His Highness was present in Moscow at the Coronation of Tsar Nicholas II in 1896 and took part in the Diamond Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Victoria on which occasion Her Majesty

bestowed upon him at Balmoral the honour of the insignia of G.C.I.E. His Highness has introduced several improvements in the spheres of justice and social order. The outstanding feature of the State revenue reforms is the grant to the peasantry, of occupancy rights and the heritable privilege of selling them to other cultivators.

Himself a scholar and author, His Highness has given a prominent place to education in his administration and has built a large Girassia College at Gondal, which will probably rank as the greatest educational achievements of his rule. He established the first Girls' High School in the Kathiawar Agency and was it is believed the first in India to introduce compulsory education for girls. His Highness has made the State practically free from taxation. During the Great War, His Highness placed all the resources of his State at the service of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

His Highness was married to the daughter of Becharsinhji, the Thakore of Chuda. She died in 1919. He has also married Nandkunverba, the daughter of Maharana Shri Naran Devji of Dharampur. Both these marriages took place on the same day, viz., 3rd June 1881.

Among His Highness' many acts of social reform, that of abolishing the Purda system and of imparting Western education to the ladies of his family are remarkable. Rani Saheba Shri Nandkunverba who was the first Rajput Lady of rank to break the Purda system and to accompany her husband in his world travels received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India (C.I.) from Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Victoria. All their seven children have been educated in England or Scotland. The eldest of the four sons Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji was educated at Eton and Oxford and has since been associated with the Maharaja in the administration of the State. The title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness in 1926 as a hereditary distinction. The Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji married the daughter of Jhala Banesinhji of Vana. By her he has one son Yuvraj Kumar Vikramsinhji. The Maharaja holds a Sanad of adoption and succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

Kumbhoji I (Founder of the Gondal House).

Sagramji I.

Haloji. Nathuji. Hothiji. Bharoji.

Kumbhoji II. Hamiji. Pathoji. Jethiji.

Sagramji (died during his father's lifetime). Mokaji.

Muluji. Devabhai Hothibhai. Bhavobhai.
(succeeded his nephew Dajibhai).

Bapji. Dajibhai.

Nathuji. Kanuji Motibhai alias Bhanabhai
(suc. Nathuji). Chandrasinhji (suc. Motibhai).
(suc. Kanuji).

Sagramji II.

Prithiraj. Balsinhji.

Bhagvatsinhji
(Present Prince).

Bhoirajji. Bhupatsinhji. Kiritsinhji. Natwarsinhji.
(Heir-apparent).

Vikramsinhji. Shivrajsinhji

Jalamsinhji.

Kerisinhji.

Jeevubha. (1).
Nanbha. (2).
Bharatsinhji (3).

Balsinhji. Bhavsinhji.

Gajrajsinhji

Nobles and Sardars (Jagirdars).

Gajrajsinhji Bhavsinhji, Jadeja Rajput. Is a Bhayat of the Gondal State. Enjoys a Jagir granted by the State.

Jeevubha Kesarisinhji, Jadeja Rajput. Is a Bhayat of the Gondal State. Enjoys a Jagir granted by the State. He has two brothers—Nanbha and Bharatsinhji.

Balsinhji Jalamsinhji, Jadeja Rajput. Is a Bhayat of the Gondal State. Born about 1872. Was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Enjoys a Jagir granted by the State.

Officials.

P. B. Joshi, B.A., Huzur Secretary.

G. D. Buch, M.A., LL.B., Sar Nyayadhish.

C. T. Kothari, B.A., LL.B., Vasulati Adhikari.

R. H. Aserappa, F. C. H., Manager and Engineer-in-Chief.

V. P. Joshi, B.A., Traffic Superintendent.

M. U. Upadyaya, Police Superintendent.

V. C. Mehta, B.A., B.E., State Engineer.

K. S. Bhupatsinhji, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M., M.B.,
B.Ch., Chief Medical Officer.

C. B. Patel, B.A., Ag. Vidya Adhikari.

P. L. Diwan, B.A., Principal, Girassia College.

L. K. Shukla, B.A., LL.B., Darbari Vakil.

DHROL.

The State of Dhrol lies between 22°-4' and 22°-42' N. and 70°-24' and 70°-45' E. To the North and West of it lies the territory of the Nawanagar State. To the East are the territories of the Nawanagar, Morvi, Wankaner and Rajkot States and to the South are situated the States of Nawanagar and Gondal and the Talukas of Khirasra and Jalia.

Area and extent. The area of the State is about 282·7 square miles with 71 villages.

The population according to the census of 1921 is 23,640 souls of whom 20,194 are Hindus, 2,688 Mahomedans, 755 Jains and 3 other castes.

Finances. The average annual income is Rs. 2,78,165 while the average annual expenditure is Rs. 2,01,850.

The State has no Railway of its own but some parts of its territory is traversed by the Jamnagar-Dwarka and the Morvi Railways. There is a trunk road leading from Rajkot to Nawanagar, which crossing the State limits, bifurcates at Dhrol, one branch extending to Nawanagar and the other to Jodia.

Industries. Coarse cotton cloth and woolen blankets are manufactured to some extent. There is one ginning factory at Sarapdad.

The State pays annually an aggregate amount of Rs. 10,231 composed of Rs. 9,552 on account of Baroda Peshkashi and Rs. 679 on account of Junagadh Zortalbi.

Military Forces. Nil.

In 1807 the Chief entered into engagements with the British Government similar to those of other Chiefs in Kathiawar. These and subsequent engagements appear in the Volume of Aitchison Treaties.

Ancient History (Origin).

Dhrol is a Jadeja holding, the Rulers of which claim their descent, as described in the foregoing general history of the Jadeja clan, from Shri Krishna, the deified sovereign of Dwarka. The original founder of the State was Hardholji, son of Lakhoji of Cutch. Jam Rawal and his three brothers—Hardholji, Ravoji and Modji moved in about 1535 A. D. from Cutch to Kathiawar. Jam Rawal assisted by his brothers conquered many Parganahs from the Dedas, Chavdas and Jethwas.

One Dhamal Chavda who then reigned at Dhamalpur (Dhrol) obstructed the Jam brothers in their conquests in one way and another. To avenge this obstruction Jam Hardholji marched against Dhamal Chavda and after defeating him, acquired that Parganah for himself in about 1539 A. D. and founded a separate Chieftdom of some 140 villages. While Hardholji was taking his bath, he was treacherously stabbed to death by a Rajput adventurer sent by the Jethwas with whom the Jam brothers were engaged in warfare. He reigned from 1539 to 1550 A. D. He had eight sons of whom Jasoji the eldest succeeded to the Gadi in 1550 and proved to be as able a Chief as his father. He had married a daughter of the Chudasama Chief of Kanjari (Chitravad) another of whose daughters was married to Bhan Jethwa of Ranpur. On one occasion at Kanjari, these two sisters happened to meet and each humourously began to extol the deeds of her husband. The Jethwa Rani missed the spirit of the humour and used contemptuous words in regard to Jasoji who being informed of the incident thought it a suitable opportunity to avenge his father's murder by the Jethwas. He at once marched with a large army against Bhan Jethwa whom he challenged to a duel resulting in the latter's death. Jasoji eventually had to pay with his life the penalty for an injudicious remark once made by him in the course of a conversation with the Raj Saheb Raisinhji of Halwad, in connection with a drum being sounded by an Atit's party on their way to Hinglaj Mata.

Kaloji, 5th in descent from Jasoji came to the Gadi in 1644 A.D. He fought with the Kathi marauders near Sultanpur Khokhari and the site where the battle took place is known as Kala-Dhar even to the present day. Kaloji had six sons of whom Sangoji, the eldest, having predeceased him, succession devolved on the second son Bhimji. Bhimji however was not equal to managing the affairs of the State and resigned in favour of Junoji, the third son of Kaloji, retaining to himself Khirasra and

12 villages in appanage. Kaloji died in 1706 A. D. and was succeeded, as described, by Junoji who died in 1712 A. D. Junoji was followed by two Chiefs in short space of 3 years. The next successor was Waghji who mounted the Gadi in 1715 A. D. A legendary account relates that Maharaja Ajitsinhji of Jodhpur on his way to Dwarka on pilgrimage halted at Dhrol. His men harassed the Dhrol subjects on whose complaints, Waghji with a select following encountered the Maharaja's men and routed them so utterly that the Maharaja had perforce to abandon the idea of proceeding further and returned to his capital. Waghji was succeeded by his son Jaisinhji in 1760 A. D. During Jaisinhji's reign, Bhimji of Khirasra became hostile to the parent State and his appanage was resumed; it was however restored to him on his displaying a conciliatory attitude. Modji, third in line of succession from Jaisinhji came to the Gadi in 1781 A. D. Meraman Khawas, a man of ability and astute diplomacy, was his contemporary at Nawanagar. Modji joined the Jadeja confederacy designed to reduce Meraman and to free Jam Jasoji from the former's influence. Jamadar Fatehmamad of Cutch, whose aid had been sought by the Jadeja federation, posted a Thana at Dhrol on the pretext of guarding it against Meraman's machinations, but as it transpired with the ulterior motive of appropriating the Chieftdom for himself. When the Jamadar retired to Cutch however Modji expelled his representative and retained control of Dhrol. Modji died in 1803 A. D. and was succeeded by his only son Thakore Shri Bhupatsinhji whose reign signalled an era of peace and prosperity instead of the continual warfare and unrest prevailing up to that period. In his time Colonel Walker and the Gaekwar forces arrived in Kathiawar and concluded a tribute settlement payable annually to the Gaekwar. With him, Bhupatsinhji sought the aid of the British for the restitution of the Sarapdad Taluka which was mortgaged to the Nawanagar State with such success that in 1818 A. D. its possession was restored to Dhrol. Bhupatsinhji died in 1844 A. D. Jesangji II, his eldest son, who ascended the Gadi in 1844 A. D., ruled till 1886 A. D. He was succeeded by his son the Thakore Saheb Harisinhji. He died on the 31st July, 1914, and was succeeded by Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Harisinhji, the present Ruler.

Present History (Ruler).

Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Harisinhji, a Jadeja Rajput, was born on the 22nd August, 1864, and succeeded to the Gadi on the

death of his father Thakore Saheb Harisinhji in 1914. He was installed on the 2nd September, 1914. He was educated at Dhrol School and at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During the Great War the Chief made an immediate response to the call for aid made by the Supreme Power. The Thakore Saheb married (1) on the 1st March, 1883, Bhadarwawala Rani, daughter of Thakore Sahib Amarsinhji of Bhadarwa, (2) Muliwala Rani, daughter of Parmar Pratapsinh; she died in 1887 A. D., (3) Sihorwala Rani, sister of Gohel Ramsinhji of Sihor; she died in 1885 A. D., (4) Uтелиawala Rani in 1889, daughter of Waghela Thakore Dajiraj of Uтелиa and (5) on the 29th May, 1890, Lathiwala Rani, daughter of Gohil Pratapsinhji of Lathi; she died on the 25th February, 1916.

The heir-apparent to the Gadi is Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji, grandson of the Thakore Saheb, whose only son and late heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dipsinhji fell a victim to influenza in 1918. The late Kumar Shri Dipsinhji was married in 1908 to Lakhtarwala Bai, daughter of Thakore Saheb Karansinhji of Lakhtar. The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns. He holds a Sanad of adoption and the family follows the rule of primogeniture.

Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

The Thakore Saheb has two grandsons, *viz.*, Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji, the heir-apparent and Kumar Shri Chandrasinhji, born on the 22nd May, 1910, and the 21st August, 1912, respectively. They are being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Nobles and Sardars.

Jadeja Shri Bhavsinhji Mulubha and Jadeja Shri Umedsinhji Bhavsinhji of Nathuvala and Rajjada Prabhatsinhji Godbha of Tanasa are the leading nobles and Sardars of the State.

Officials.

1. Mr. Mulshanker Dayaram Dave, Karbhari
2. Mr. Mahendrarai Vithalrai Parghi, B.A , LL. B., Naib-Karbhari.
3. Dr. Narbheram Laxmiram, L.M. & S., Chief Medical Officer
4. Jadeja Shivsindhji Mulubha, Revenue Commissioner.
5. Rana Aluji Rajmalji, Superintendent of Police.

RAJKOT.

Boundary and limits. The State is bounded on the East by the State of Nawanagar, on the South by the States of Gondal and Kotda-Sangani, on the West by the State of Dhrol and on the North by the State of Wankaner.

Area and extent. The area of the State is 282 square miles comprising 64 villages of which 49 are Khalsa, 10 Bhayati, 4 Inami and 1 Dharmada.

Population. The population according to the census of 1921 is 60,993 souls. Of these 49,819 are Hindus, 6,912 Mussalmans, 4,225 Jains and 37 other castes.

Finances. The average revenues and expenditure amount to Rs. 10,00,000 and Rs. 9,50,000 respectively.

Railways and Roads. The State owns a two-anna share in the Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway line. A tramway service has also been established by the State between Rajkot and the Beti River.

Rajkot is situated at the junction of three Railways, *viz.*, (1) the Gondal Railway including the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway, (2) the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway and (3) the Morvi Railway. The four trunk roads of Kathiawar, namely, (1) the Rajkot-Junagadh road, (2) the Rajkot-Bhavnagar road, (3) the Rajkot-Wadhwan road and (4) the Rajkot-Nawanagar road converge at Rajkot where the Agency Head-quarters are located. To facilitate transport the State runs a Motor Service between Rajkot and Atkot.

Industries. The following are the existing industrial concerns:—

- 1 Ginning and pressing factory.
- 1 Flour mill.
- 2 Oil mills.
- 2 Soap factories.
- 2 Ice factories.
- 4 Metal works.
- 1 Foundry.

- 2 Steel trunk factories.
- 15 Printing Presses.
- 20 Tanneries

and several small flour mills. Building lime stone of a fair quality which is quarried in the outskirts of the Beti River, supplies local requirements and is even exported to other places. Black hard stone quarried from the bed of the Aji River also serves as a good building stone.

British tribute of	Rs. 18,991 and Junagadh Zortalbi of
Tribute.	Rs. 2,330 are the annual payments made by the State to the British Government.

Military forces.	Nil.
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Besides the treaties and engagements with the Paramount Power in common with the other States of Kathiawar, it has subscribed to agreements ceding land to the Agency for a Civil Station and Military Cantonment.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Ruler of the Rajkot State is descended from the same stem as the Jam of Nawanagar. Jadeja Shri Vibhoji was the founder of this house. Jam Sataji of Nawanagar who died in 1608 A. D. had three sons—Ajoji, Jasaji and Vibhaji. Ajaji who was slain in the battle known as “Bhuchermori” had two sons—Lakhaji and Vibhaji. Opinion is divided as to which of these two Vibhajis was the founder of the Rajkot House. One version maintains that Vibhaji, the son of Jam Sataji, was the founder. Another version associates with this circumstance the name of Vibhaji, the grandson of Jam Sataji.

Vibhaji received Kalawad and 12 other villages in appanage. But he resided at Chibhda which his wife, a daughter of the Vaghela Chief of Sardhar, received as a dowery. The Vaghelas of Sardhar were a powerful clan, who ruled over some 700 villages. Their incessant depredations into neighbouring territories had made them unpopular and their overthrow was designed by the imperial Fouzdars who suffered annoyance. Vibhaji aided the Mahomedan army in reducing the turbulent Vaghelas. A struggle ensued in which Kanoji, the Vaghela Chief of Sardhar was slain and an imperial Thanah was established at Sardhar. Vibhaji was given some villages in reward for his signal services.

Having thus carved out a principality for himself by his own valour, he returned what he had received in appanage to Nawanganagar.

Another account relates that with the assistance of Nawanganagar, Vibhaji conquered Rajkot, Kunad, Chibhda and Sardhar and giving Kalawad, Kunad (near Jodiya) to Nawanganagar in return for their aid, retained his other conquests. His independence was recognised by Emperor Jehangir.

Vibhaji who died in 1635 A. D. was succeeded by his son Meramanji I who assisted Azamkhan, the Suba of Gujarat, in chastising the Kathis. Meramanji who died in 1650 had two sons—Sahebji and Kumbhoji of whom Sahebji, the eldest, succeeded to the Chiefship. Though feelings between the two brothers were strained, they became reconciled through the intercession of Kutb-ud-din Kheshgi, Fouzdar of Sorath, the villages of Ardoi and Rib being given to Kumbhoji in Giras.

Sahebji died in 1676 A. D. and was succeeded by his eldest son Bamanaji who managed to enlarge his patrimony. Once during his stay at Rajkot a gang of Mianas drove away the cattle of Sardhar. Immediately on receipt of the news he pursued them and overtook them in the Naklang Vid where an encounter took place in which he was slain (1694). Bamanioji was succeeded by his son Meramanji II who added to his possession several villages, in consequence of the garrison stationed at Sardhar being called away by the Subah of Gujarat. In A. D. 1720 his possessions fell into Mahomedan hands as the result of an assault made on Rajkot by Masumkhan, the Nayab-Fouzdar of Sorath. This Masumkhan built the fort of Rajkot in A. D. 1722 naming the town after himself Masumabad. In 1732 however Ranmalji, the eldest son of Meramanji, killed Bakar Khan and recovered all the lost possessions.

Ranmalji then made suitable provisions for his six younger brothers, giving them Gavridad, Shahpur, Pal, Kotharia, Bhichri and Khokhardad with five more villages each in appanage.

Ranmalji died in 1746 and his eldest son Lakhaji ascended the Gadi. Being a pious man Lakhaji lived a secluded life, the administration being carried on by his eldest son Meramanji who was a poetic genius. His work called "Pravin-sagar" is a Hindi classic and has won him a prominent place in literary circles even to the present day. Meramanji died in A. D. 1794 and Lakhaji had accordingly to attend to State business. Lakhaji died at

Nawanagar in 1796. He was succeeded by Ranmalji II, the son of Meramanji, who had predeceased his father.

In 1813 Captain Ballantine restored him the possession of Sardhar which had been usurped by his uncle Veroji.

In 1822 the Rajkot Darbar ceded to the British Government a piece of land on an annual rental of Rs. 2,800 for the establishment of the Agency Head-quarters.

Ranmalji died in 1825 and was succeeded by his son Suraji who in turn was succeeded by Meramanji IV in 1844.

In 1857 he was presented by the British Government with a gold necklace in appreciation of his successful efforts in suppressing female infanticide.

Meramanji was succeeded in 1862 by Thakore Saheb Bawaji Raj. At the time of his accession he was only six years of age and the affairs of the State were accordingly managed by his grandmother Naniba and Captain Lloyd. During his minority some more land was given on lease by his mother Naniba Saheba to the Agency. Thakore Saheb Bawaji Raj was educated at the Rajkumar College, was invested with limited powers in 1874 and with the full powers of his State in 1876. He died in 1890 and was succeeded by his son Thakore Saheb Lakhaji Raj, the present Ruler.

Present History (Ruler).

Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Lakhaji Raj, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler, is a Jadeja Rajput and was born on the 17th December, 1885. He succeeded to the Gadi on the 16th April, 1890, when he was only a five-year old child. The administration of the State was therefore entrusted to the then Karbhari and some time later the State was placed under Agency administration which terminated on the 21st October, 1907, when the Thakore Saheb was formally installed on the Gadi and invested with full powers of his State. He has been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Before his installation he received Military training for two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

He attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December, 1911.

At the outbreak of the Great War, the Thakore Saheb placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Imperial Government and contributed his quota of men and money.

The insignia of K.C.I.E. was conferred on him in 1918. He attended the Chamber of Princes at Delhi in 1919-20 as a representative of 9 gun princes. Again he attended it in his own right. During his stay in England where he proceeded to make arrangements for the education of his Kumars, he had the privilege of attending His Majesty's Court at Buckingham Palace.

The Thakore Saheb was married three times (1) to the Shemaliawala Rani, (2) to the Lathiwala Rani and (3) to the Menapurwala Rani of whom the first two died in 1918 and 1913 respectively.

By his second Rani, the Thakore Saheb has two sons—Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji, heir-apparent, born on the 4th March, 1910 and Kumar Shri Kishorsinhji, born on the 27th June, 1911. The Shemaliawala Rani has also borne him a son, Kumar Shri Pradumansinhji, who is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He was born on the 24th February, 1913.

The outstanding feature of the Thakore Saheb's regime has been the establishment of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha consisting of 90 members drawn from all classes of his subjects.

He takes a keen interest in the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements.

Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

As mentioned in the present History.

Nobles and Sardars.

1. Kumar Shri Gagubha.—He is Thakore Saheb's cousin and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He has three sons of whom Kumar Shri Jagatsinhji, the eldest, is studying at Highgate in England with the Thakore Saheb's Kumars and the younger sons are being educated with Thakore Saheb's younger Kumar at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. Jadeja Shri Shivsindhji of Dholra.—He is working as a guardian of the eldest son of the heir-apparent of the Limbdi State.

3. Jadeja Shri Pratapsinhji of Dholra.—He is now Diwan of the Porbandar State.

4. Jadeja Shri Karansinhji of Dholra.—He is now in the employment of the Limbdi State as the Head of the State Jamdarkhana and Records.

5. Jadeja Shri Madarsinhji of Trumba.—He was educated with the Thakore Saheb's Kumars at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and is now managing his own Giras.

Officials.

Mr. Chunilal M. Shroff.—Karbhari.

In 1924, when the Thakore Saheb went to England, he accompanied him and had the honour of being presented to His Imperial Majesty at the Levee at St. James Palace on the 2nd June, 1924.

Mr. Ramji Bhimji.—Revenue Karbhari.

Mr. Tribhovan P. Bhatt.—General Karbhari.

VIRPUR.

The State is bounded by the territories of the States of Nawanagar, Junagadh, Gondal and the Talukas of Mengni, Dhrafa, Mulila, Jetpur, etc.

Boundary and limits.

Area and extent. The area is 66.6 square miles consisting of 13 villages.

Population. The population is 6,675 souls according to the census of 1921.

Finances. The average annual revenues and expenditure approximately amount to Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 35,000 respectively.

Virpur is a Railway Station on the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway line which passes through the limits of the State. A portion of the trunk road between Rajkot, Junagadh and Veraval also passes through the territory of the State.

There are two ginning factories, one at Virpur and the other at Kharedi. The manufacture of woolen blankets is carried on. White building stone of moderate quality is quarried within the State limits to meet the local demand.

Industries.

The State pays annually Rs. 3,418 as tribute to the British Government and Rs. 696 as Zortalbi to the Junagadh State.

Tribute.

Military forces. Nil.

The State has entered into engagements with the Supreme Power in common with the other States of Kathiawar.

Engagements and Treaties

Ancient History (Origin).

The Ruling family of Virpur is descended from the Nawanagar House. Jam Vibhaji I of Nawanagar had four sons of whom Bhanji, the second son received Kalawad and other eleven villages in appanage. According to Colonel J. W. Watson Kharedi is said to have been given in appanage, but owing to some dispute with the parent State, Bhanji renounced all claims to the Giras and accepted a subordinate position under the Mahomedan Thandar of Kharedi which was then infested with gangs of marauding Kathis. His assistance to the Thandar in the expulsion of these freebooters obtained for him a grant of

one-half of Kharedi lands from the Thandar.

Bharoji, son of Bhanji, took a firmer hold on his patrimony and possessed himself of the whole of Kharedi and set up an independent Chiefdom.

Mokaji, the seventh in descent from Bharoji, moved to Virpur from Kharedi and repaired the old fort of the new capital. The reign of Suraji I, the successor of Mokaji, was marked by a severe devastating famine of 1813 and a number of Bhayats in consequence of not having received any relief or shelter from the State acknowledged the subordination of the States of Nawanagar and Gondal with the result that only 13 villages were left subject to the jurisdiction of the Virpur State. Thakore Shri Suraji II was born on the 12th July, 1846, and succeeded to the Gadi on the 30th November, 1851. He reigned for a long period of 66 years and introduced some improvements in the administration. A good physician according to the Ayurvedic methods and a practical veterinary surgeon, he was also a keen sportsman. He died on the 18th October, 1918, and was succeeded by his son Hamirsinhji, the present Chief.

Present History (Ruler).

Thakore Shri Hamirsinhji, the present Chief, a Jadeja Rajput, was born in 1876. He succeeded to the Gadi on the 18th October, 1918. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He contracted four marriages—(1) in 1894, with the sister of the late Talukdar Mansinhji of Rajpur, (2) in 1897, with the daughter of Raol Shri Dipsinhji of Lakhanka, (3) in 1901, with Ganadwala Bai and (4) in 1904, with the daughter of Jethwa Shri Ranmalji, a Bhayat of Pandavadar under Porbandar State.

The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Dilipsinhji, born on the 19th September, 1899, of the second wife Bai Shri Sunderba of Lakhanka, was first married in 1917 to the sister of the Minor Rana Shri Khushalsinhji of Mandwa and subsequently in 1919 to the daughter of Jethwa Shri Tapubha of Pandavadar.

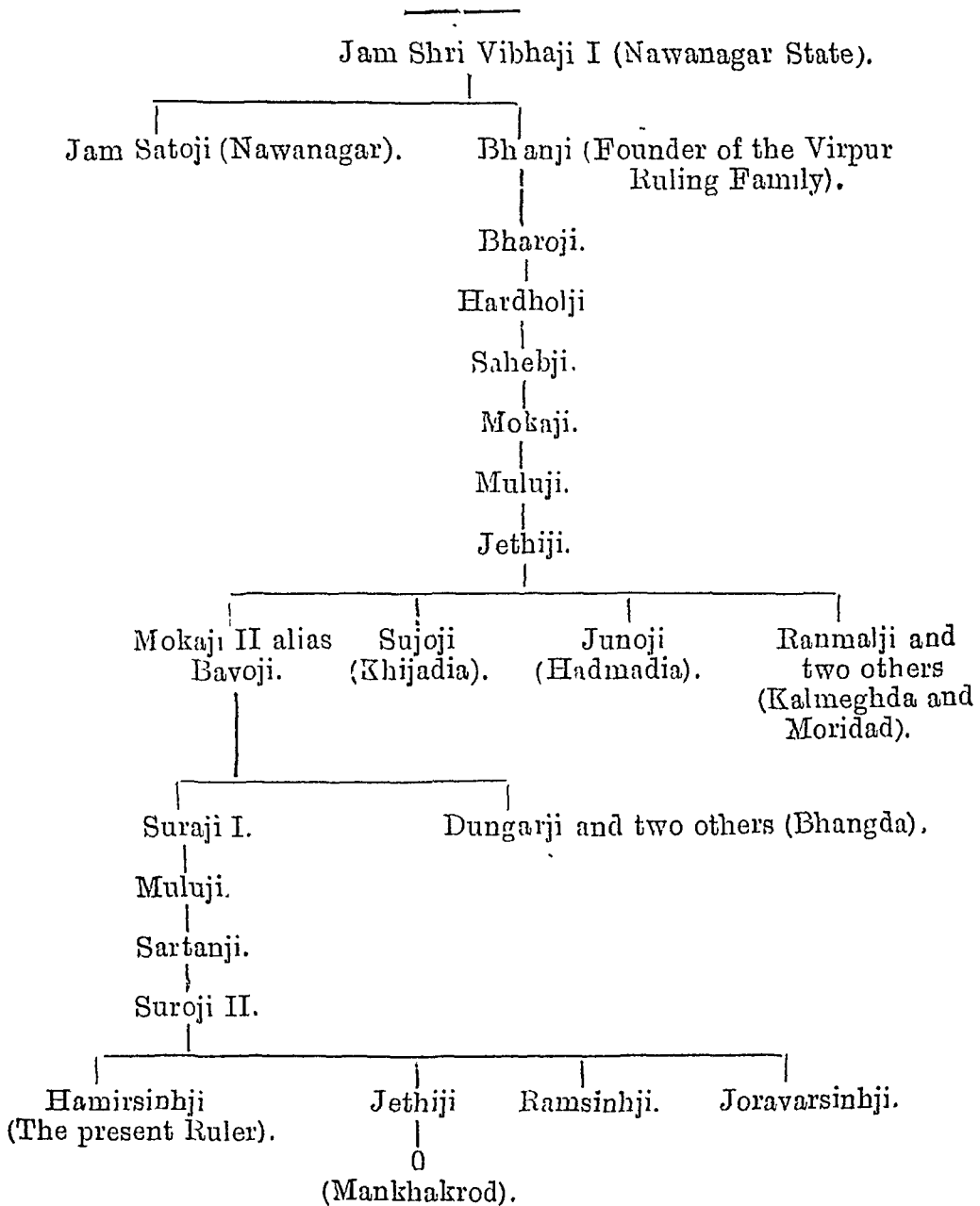
One of the Chief's daughters has been married to the present heir-apparent of Sayla and the other daughter was married to His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj of Cherkhari in the Bundel Khand Agency.

The State follows the rule of primogeniture in regard to succession and exercises the jurisdictional powers as under:—

CRIMINAL—Seven year's rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

CIVIL—To the extent of Rs. 20,000.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

The Chief has eight Kumars and two surviving brothers of whom Kumar Shri Ramsinhji has got Mankhakrod in Giras and the youngest Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji has been assigned Giras as the cadet but he is not still separated from the family. He has passed the B.A. Examination of the Bombay University. The names of the Kumars are:—

1. Kumar Shri Dilipsinhji, the heir-apparent.
2. Kumar Shri Mahipatsinhji
3. Kumar Shri Balbhadrasinhji.
4. Kumar Shri Randhirsinhji. .
5. Kumar Shri Girirajsinhji alias Jivansinhji.
6. Kumar Shri Samarsinhji.
7. Kumar Shri Narvarsinhji and
8. Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji

and they are respectively aged 26, 23, 21, 16, 8, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The heir-apparent has three Kumars, of whom the eldest Kumar Shri Narendrasinhji is about 7 years' old. The heir-apparent is assisting the Thakore Saheb in the administration of the State.

Kumar Shri Balbhadrasinhji is studying in the Senior B.A. Class and Kumar Shri Mahipatsinhji has studied upto the Matriculation and Kumar Shri Randhirsinhji is in the VII standard and other Kumars are young.

Nobles and Sardars (Jagirdars).

There are no nobles and Sardars in the State except the following chief Bhayats in different villages:—

1. Mankhakrod.—Kumar Shri Ramsinhji.
2. Kal Meghda-Khijadia and Moridad.—Jadeja Kasalsang Jijibhai, Narsang Keshrisang.
Fagas.—Jadeja Madhavsang Dadhha and Narsang Ravaji.
Bhangda.—Jadeja Kanjibhi Navaji and Amarsang Jamabhai.

3. Hadamadia.—Jadeja Ramabhai Champaji and Jadeja Sardarsang Nathuji.
4. Gunda — Jadeja Pathubha Keshubha.
5. Metia.—Jadeja Bhursang Meramanji.

Officials.

1. Kumar Shri Mahipatsinhji, Nayab Kamdar.
2. Mr. Jivanlal Dulabhji, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Chief Medical Officer.
3. Mr. Mulchand Jivanbhai, Thandar, Kharedi Mahal.

MALIA.

The State is bounded on the North by the Runn of Cutch,
 Boundary and limits. on the East by the Dhrangadhra State,
 on the West and the South by the
 Morvi State.

Area and extent. The area is 103 square miles. The
 State has a share in the village of
 Kataria in Vagad.

The population of the State is 12,660 souls according to the
 Population. census of 1921. Out of these about
 5,000 are Mianas, a notorious criminal
 tribe.

The average annual revenues and expenditure approximately
 Finances. come to Rs. 91,629 and Rs. 72,047
 respectively.

The extension of the Dhrangadhra-Halwad State Railway to
 Railways and Roads. Malia has been sanctioned by Govern-
 ment, but for the present there is no
 Railway Service within the limits of the
 State. The nearest Railway Station is Morvi, 24 miles from
 Malia. There are no Pacca roads.

Industries. There is one ginning factory with a
 press attached to it at Khakhrechi.

The State pays annually Rs. 1,182 to the Baroda Govern-
 Tribute. ment as Peshkashi and Rs. 185 to the
 Junagadh State as Zortalbi.

Military Forces. Nil.

Over and above the engagements entered into with the
 Paramount Power, in common with
 Engagements and Trea- the other Chiefs of Kathiawar, the State
 ties. has concluded an engagement for keep-
 ing the Mianas under proper control.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Ruling Family is descended from the same stem as that
 of the Cutch and Morvi Houses. Kanyaji, the founder of the
 Morvi State had eight sons of whom Modji, the sixth son, re-
 ceived in appanage Malia with three other villages in Machhu-
 Kantha and Vandhia with several others in Vagad. Modji

desiring to throw off allegiance to the parent State imported the Mianas a criminal tribe from Sindh and induced them to settle within his territory. With their aid, he seized several other villages in Machhu Kantha and established a separate Chieftdom. There are two versions about the origin of the term Miana. One represents it to be derived from 'Miyo' or 'Miyan' the founder of the race. The second version is that it is a corruption of 'Mene' the original term by which the race was known in Sind. Modji was succeeded by Nathoji who had seven sons of whom Bhimoji, the eldest, ascended the Gadi after Nathoji's death. The incident of Dosaji, the successor of Bhimoji, being treacherously taken prisoner in 1802 by Jioji, the Chief of Morvi, led to incessant and devastating inroads of the Mianas into the territories of the Morvi State, which only abated when Dosaji was liberated. The Mianas later on grew so turbulent as to disturb the peace of the country and the British Government were consequently obliged to send against them a regular detachment in 1810 which was however withdrawn on their surrendering unconditionally. In A. D. 1806-07 Babaji Apaji tried unsuccessfully to conquer Malia for Morvi from whom he received for his services the village of Hadala. After Dosaji, Sataji and Modji came to the Gadi in succession. During Modji's reign his inability to trace a criminal who shot dead a sentry of the 3rd Light Cavalry and to control the Mianas who committed in 1879 a dacoity involving a Mail robbery, led to the withdrawal by Government of the Criminal Jurisdiction of the Chief and a British Court was established to exercise it.

Thakore Shri Modji died on the 20th October, 1907, and was succeeded by Raisinhji, the present Chief.

Present History (Ruler).

Thakore Shri Raisinhji, the present Chief, is a Jadeja Rajput. Born on 14th February, 1868, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 20th October, 1907. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Financial embarrassment and the Miana disturbances brought the State under Agency Management which terminated in 1914, when the full powers of the State were restored to the Chief. He first married Bai Shri Bakunverba, daughter of Rana Shri Udesinhji M. of Vadod, by whom he had two sons, Kumar Shri Gumansinhji, the heir-apparent and Kumar Shri Bharatsinhji. They died in 1922 and 1917 respectively, the former leaving three sons—Kumar Shri Harishchandrasinhji, now heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Narendrasinhji and Kumar Shri

Rajendrasinhji of whom the latter two are prosecuting their studies in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji and Kunveri Shri Devkunverba are the children of the second wife, Bai Shri Bakunverba, daughter of Rana Shri Vajesinhji of Malvan under the Dhrangadhra State, whom the Chief married after the demise of the first wife.

Kumar Shri Harishchandrasinhji, the heir-apparent, 18 years old, who finished his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been married to Kunveri Shri Jaywant Kunverba, niece of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

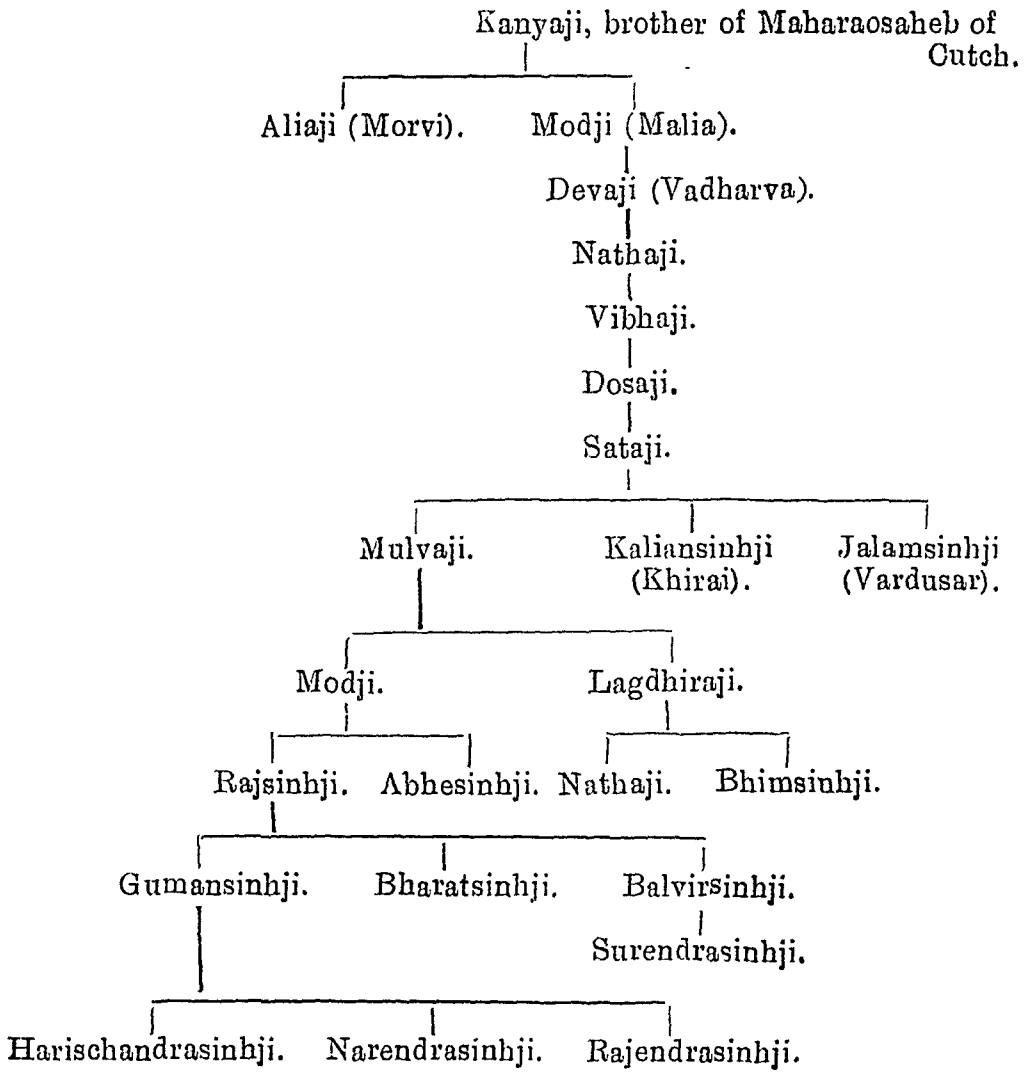
Kunveri Shri Devkunverba, the only daughter of the Chief was married in 1917 to His Highness Rai Rayan Maha Rawal Shri Prithisingh Bahadur of Banswara in Rajputana.

Primogeniture governs succession and the State enjoys the following powers:—

CRIMINAL:—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 10,000.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE MALIA HOUSE.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

1. Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji Rajsinhji.
2. Kumar Shri Harischandrasinhji Gumansinhji, heir-apparent.
3. Kumar Shri Narendrasinhji Gumansinhji.
4. Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji Gumansinhji.
5. Kumar Shri Surendrasinhji Balvirsinhji.

Nobles and Sardars.

1. Kumar Shri Nathaji Lagdhirji.
2. Kumar Shri Bhimsinhji Lagdhirji.
3. Kumar Shri Shivsinhji of Khirai.
4. Jadeja Shri Narsinhji of Vardusar.

Leading Officials.

1. Rao Saheb Jesukhram Laxmiram Parghi, Kamdar.

KOTDA-SANGANI.

- Boundary and limits. The limits of the State are conterminus with those of the Gondal, Rajkot and Nawanagar States and the Bhadwa, Shahpur and Gadhka Talukas.
- Area and extent. The area of the State is about 90 square miles with 15 Khalsa villages. The State owns a one-third share in Sardhar under the Rajkot State.
- Population. The population of the State is 9,240 souls according to the census of 1921.
- Finances. The gross revenues and expenditure based on the average of five years amount to Rs. 1,55,111 and Rs. 1,37,513 respectively.
- Railways and Roads. The Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway passes through the limits of the State. The nearest Railway Stations are Gondal and Ribda, the former being 7 miles and the latter eight miles from Kotda. No trunk road passes through the limits of the State but there are two feeders, one meeting the trunk road at Gondal and the other at Ribda.
- Industries. None worthy of note. Building stone of moderate quality is quarried within the limits of the State and supplies local requirements.
- Tribute. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 10,189 to the British Government and Zortalbi of Rs. 1,427 to the Junagadh State.
- Military forces. Nil.
- Engagements and Treaties. The State has entered into engagements and treaties with the Paramount Power in common with the other Chiefs of Kathiawar.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Ruling Family is an offshoot of the Gondal House. Kumbhoji I of Gondal had two sons—Sagramji and Sangoji—of whom the former succeeded to the Chiefship of Gondal while the latter received in appanage the village of Ardoi in 1654-55 A.D. Sangoji conquered the neighbouring villages and raised his Estate to the position of a Taluka. The name Sangani is

derived from him. In concert with Ranmalji of Rajkot he conquered Sardhar. He met his death in an encounter with Kathis at Raiya in 1699. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Tejoji, who in his turn was succeeded by his son Jasoji who increased his territory by fresh conquests. At this time, disorder and confusion prevailed in the country and turbulent Kathis were a standing menace. Jasoji conquered Kotda in 1750. Khuman Vaijo Jogio frequently sacked Gondal and Kotda. It appears that some unfair advantage taken by Jasoji during the settlement of the Gondal-Kotda frontier, who coerced the arbitrator embittered Kumbhoji II of Gondal who resolved to take revenge. On one occasion Jasoji censured Sheshabhai of Sayla whose exploits were referred to by a bard in high terms and this gave Kumbhoji the long-desired opportunity for revenge upon Jasoji. Kumbhoji called Sheshabhai to Gondal and told him how Jasoji had spoken of him and urged him to chastise the latter. A fierce fight ensued at Rajpipla in 1755 in which Jasoji and his brother Sartanji were slain and Devoji his second brother was wounded. Devoji who returned to Kotda ascended the Gadi but shortly succumbed to the serious injuries he had sustained.

Hothiji succeeded Devoji. It was during his reign that Colonel Walker arrived in Kathiawar. Hothiji enjoyed a long and peaceful reign and his name has come to be associated with Kotda which is often called "Hothiji's Kotda". Hothiji who died in 1812 was succeeded by his son Bhojrajji who died childless in 1825. Consequently the succession devolved upon Bamanioji, the brother of Bhojrajji. Togaji, the third in descent from Bamanioji, died in 1879 and was succeeded by his son Mulwaji.

Thakore Shri Mulwaji died in 1913 without male issue and the succession descended to his cousin, Himatsinhji, the present Chief.

Present History (Ruler).

Thakore Shri Himatsinhji, a Jadeja Rajput, who was born on the 17th September, 1892, was installed on the Gadi on the 2nd March, 1914. He was educated at the Girassia College, Gondal. The Chief married two wives:—

- (1) In 1908 Bai Shri Majirajba, the daughter of Gohel Shri Bapubha Ratansing of Vavdi (Gajabhai) who died in 1914 leaving a daughter who survived her mother only a couple of years.

- (2) Bai Shri Takhatba, the daughter of Chudasama Meruji Dosaji of Devchadi under Gondal, who died in 1924 leaving a son and heir-apparent Kumar Shri Pradyumansinhji born on the 5th December, 1920, and two daughters.

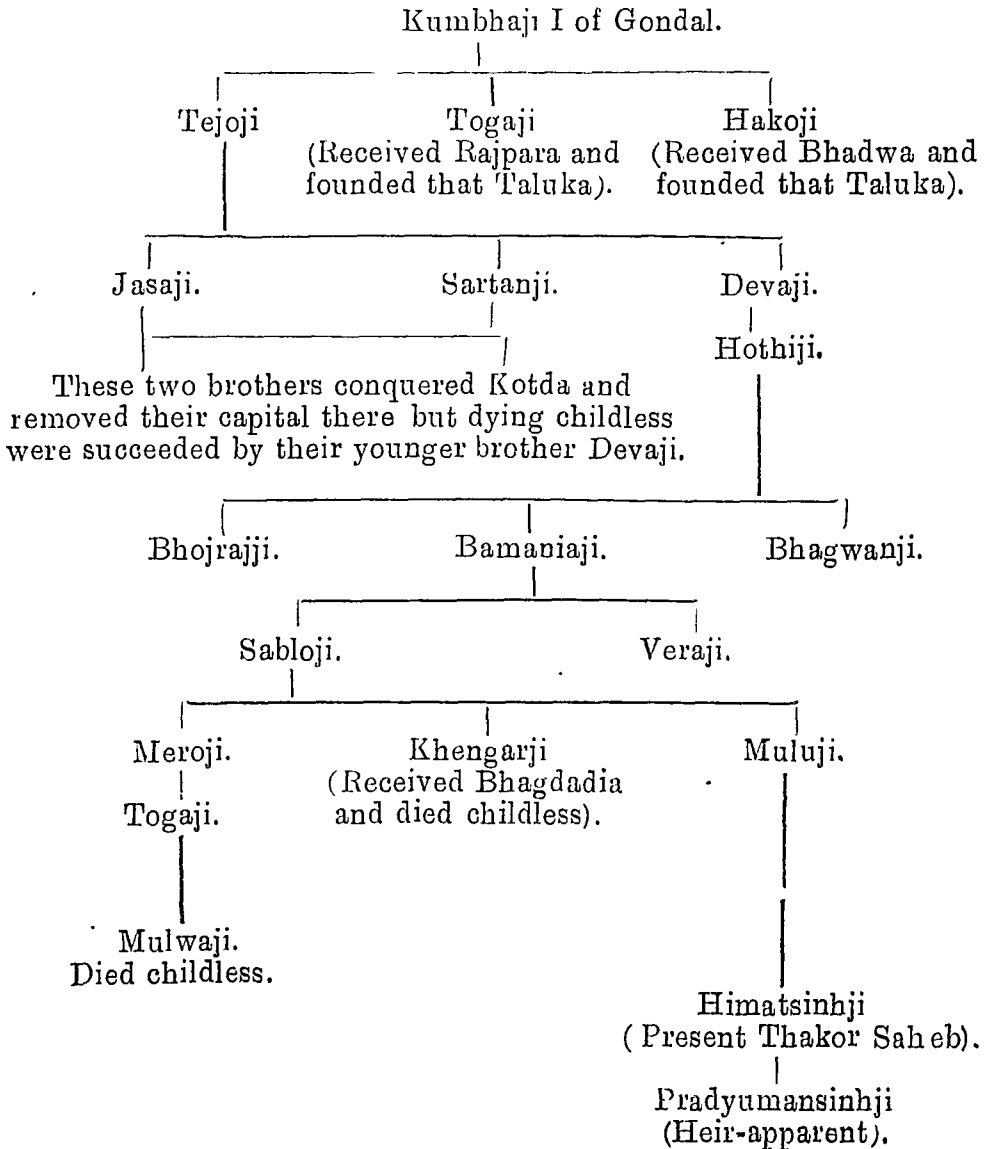
Of the two daughters of the late Thakore Shri Mulwaji, Anandkunverba was married in 1913 to His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., of Dhrangadhra. She gave birth to a son and heir-apparent to the Dhrangadhra Gadi. The second daughter Hirakunverba has been married to Maharaj Kumar Rajendrasinhji, the heir-apparent of the Jhalawar State in Rajputana.

Thakore Shri Himatsinhji has at present no wife. The State which follows the rule of primogeniture in regard to succession exercises the jurisdictional powers as under :—

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 10,000.

CRIMINAL:—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE KOTDA-SANGANI HOUSE.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

The Chief has no other members in his family except the two widows of the late Thakore Shri Mulwaji.

Nobles and Sardars.

There are no nobles and Sardars in the State but there are following chief Bhayats in different villages:—

Panch Talavda—

1. Jadeja Madhavsinh Panchanji.
2. Jadeja Dadbha Kalubha.
3. Jadeja Gagubha Manbha.

Khareda—

1. Rasubha Naranji.
2. Bhagwanji Gagubha.
3. Kalubha Mansinh.

Hadamtala—

1. Gagubha Jesinhji.
2. Kanubha Madhavsing.

Vadia—

1. Marubha Bhavtubha.
2. Khimubha Ramubha.

Detadia—

1. Vala Khoda Chanpraj.
2. Vala Jiwa Voldan.

Officials.

1. Rao Saheb Nahnalal Himatram (Retired Deputy Political Agent), Kamdar.
2. Mr. Bhogilal Nathuram, Nyayadhish and 1st Class Magistrate.
3. Mr. Bhogilal C. Joshipara, Medical Officer.
4. Mr. Sher Mahmad Gul Mahmad, Temporary Deputy Police Superintendent.

JALIA-DEWANI.

Boundary and limits. The Taluka is surrounded by the territories of the Nawanagar and Dhrol States.

Area and extent. The area of the Taluka is about 36 square miles.

Population. The population of the Taluka is 2,688 souls according to the census of 1921.

Finances. Average annual revenues and expenditure approximately come to Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 11,000 respectively.

Railways and Roads. Jalia is a flag Station on the Jamnagar Railway line which passes through the limits of the Taluka. No trunk road crosses the limits of the Taluka.

Industries. Nil.

Tribute. The Taluka is exempt from the British Tribute. It pays Peshkashi of Rs. 1,181-12-0 to the Gaekwar and Zortalbi of Rs. 370 to the Nawab of Junagadh.

Military forces. Nil.

Engagements and Treaties. The Taluka has entered into engagements with the Supreme Power in common with the other States of Kathiawar.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Dhrol State, Ravoji, the son of Bamanioji, second in descent from Hardholji, being the founder, to whom the patrimony of ten villages was given in ap-panage in 1612 A. D. The appellation "Dewani" is derived from Devoji, the 4th in line from Ravoji. The Taluka has a large number of Bhayad. When the forces of the Company and the Gaekwar entered the Halar district, Jasaji, the Jalia Chief, accompanied them and proved an excellent guide. His object was to obtain protection against the Jam of Nawanagar who had an eye on his Giras;

Sursinhji, the eighth in succession from Devoji, was born on the 3rd July, 1866, and succeeded to the Chiefship in 1898. He died in 1919 and is succeeded by Mohobatsinhji, the present Chief.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Mohobatsinhji, the present Chief, who was born on the 6th August, 1910, succeeded to the Gadi on the 26th October, 1919. Owing to his minority the estate is under Agency Management. He is receiving his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He is betrothed to the daughter of the Lakhtar Fataya. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

The Taluka exercises jurisdictional powers as under:—

CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 5,000. -

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF JALIA-DEWANI HOUSE.

Rawoji.
 |
 Dungenji.
 |
 Kayoji.
 |
 Ranmalji.
 |
 Devoji.
 |
 Kayaji.
 |
 Ranmalji.
 |
 Modji.
 |
 Jasaji.
 |
 Kayaji.
 |
 Halaji.
 |
 Mansinhji.
 |
 Sursinhji.
 |
 Mohobatsinhji.

Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

1. Kumar Shri Merubha, brother of the Chief.

Nobles and Sardars.—Nil.

Officials.

Mr. Ratilal D. Mehta, Manager.

KOTHARIA.

The Taluka possesses six villages—Kotharia, Vavdi, Vagudad, Khorana, Nagalpur and Pipalia, the limits of which are conterminus with those of the States of Morvi, Rajkot, Gondal, etc.

Area and extent. The area is 27 square miles.

Population. The population is 2,146 souls according to the census of 1921.

Finances. Average annual revenues and expenditure approximately are Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 15,000.

Railways and Roads. The Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway line and the Morvi Railway line pass through the limit of the Taluka. There are no Pacca roads except a portion of the trunk road between Rajkot and Gondal which passes through the limits of the Taluka.

Industries. Nil.

Tribute. The Taluka annually pays Rs. 948 as British Tribute and Rs. 298 as Junagadh Zortalbi.

Military forces. Nil.

Engagements and Treaties. The Taluka has entered into treaties and engagements with the Paramount Power in common with the other States of Kathiawar.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Rajkot State. Dadoji, the 5th son of Mehramanji II of Rajkot, was granted a patrimony of six villages in about 1733. The Virva and Vavdi Talukdars are the Bhayad of Kotharia. They are now under the Lodhika Thana as separate tribute-paying entities.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Shivsindhji, the present Talukdar, the 8th descent from Dadaji, the founder of the Taluka, was born

26th May, 1895. He succeeded to the Gadi on the 14th September, 1925, when his father Pratapsinhji died. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He married in 1913— (1) Chandra Kunverba, the daughter of Gohel Shri Vijaysinhji, a Bhayat of Lathi and in 1925 (2) Devkunverba, the daughter of Gohel Shri Mansinhji of Kanpur, a Bhayat of Vala. His first wife died in 1914 leaving behind her the heir-apparent Ajitsinhji, who was born on the 16th December, 1915.

The Talukdar has three sisters of whom (1) Hematkunverba was married to the late Narsingdevji, a cadet of Dharampur, (2) Rajkunverba was married in 1920 to Kumar Shri Jiwansinhji of Palanswa under the Cutch State, and (3) Gulabkunverba was married in 1923 to Rana Shri Unkarsinhji of Ged-Boriad in Rewakantha.

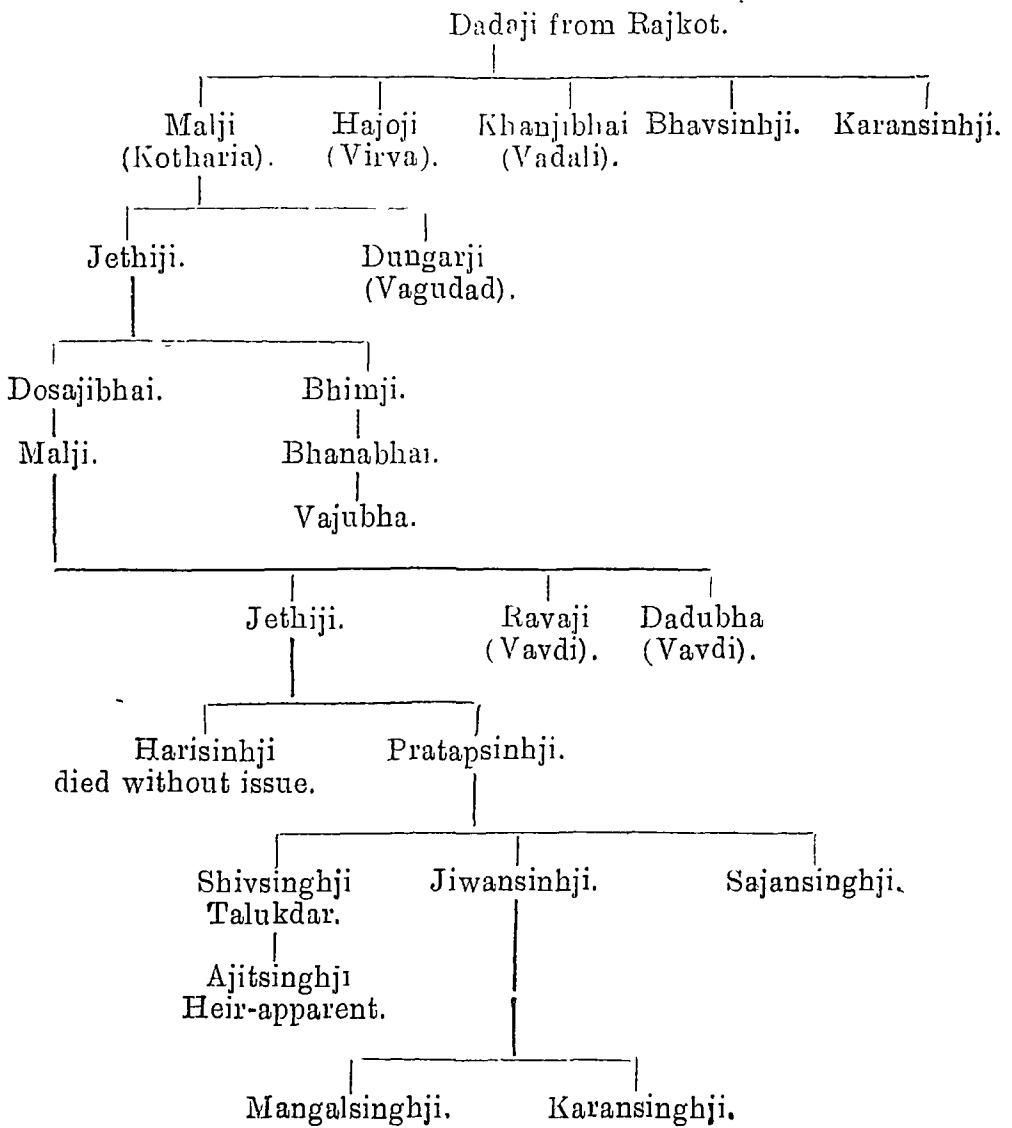
The Taluka exercises jurisdictions as under :—

CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 5,000.

The rule of primogeniture governs succession.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF TALUKA KOTHARIA.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

The Talukdar has two brothers:—Jiwansinhji and Sajan-sinhji.

Nobles and Sardars.

Jadeja Vajubha of Vagudad.

Jadeja Jivubha Nagbha.

Tejubha and others of Vavdi.

Official.

Kamdar.—Kalyanrai Dalpatram Hathi.

GAVRIDAD.

The villages of the Taluka are surrounded by the villages of the States of Nawanagar, Morvi, Rajkot, Kotharia, etc.

Area and extent. The area of the Taluka is 27 square miles.

Population. The population is 1,973 souls according to the census of 1921.

Finances. The average annual revenues and expenditure approximately amount to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 11,000 respectively.

Railways and Roads. Nil.

Industries. Nil.

The Taluka pays annually Rs. 1,011 as tribute to the British Government and Rs. 610 as Zortalbi to the Junagadh Darbar.

Military forces. Nil.

Treaties and engagements in common with the other States of Kathiawar have been entered into by the Taluka with the Paramount Power.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Rajkot State. Modji, the second son of Mehramanji II of Rajkot, received in appanage Gavridad and other five villages.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Dipsinhji, the present Talukdar, the 7th in descent from Modji, was born on the 19th June, 1870. His father Pratapsinhji died in March, 1911, and he succeeded to the Gadi on the 30th March, 1911. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

The Taluka enjoys jurisdiction to the following extent:—

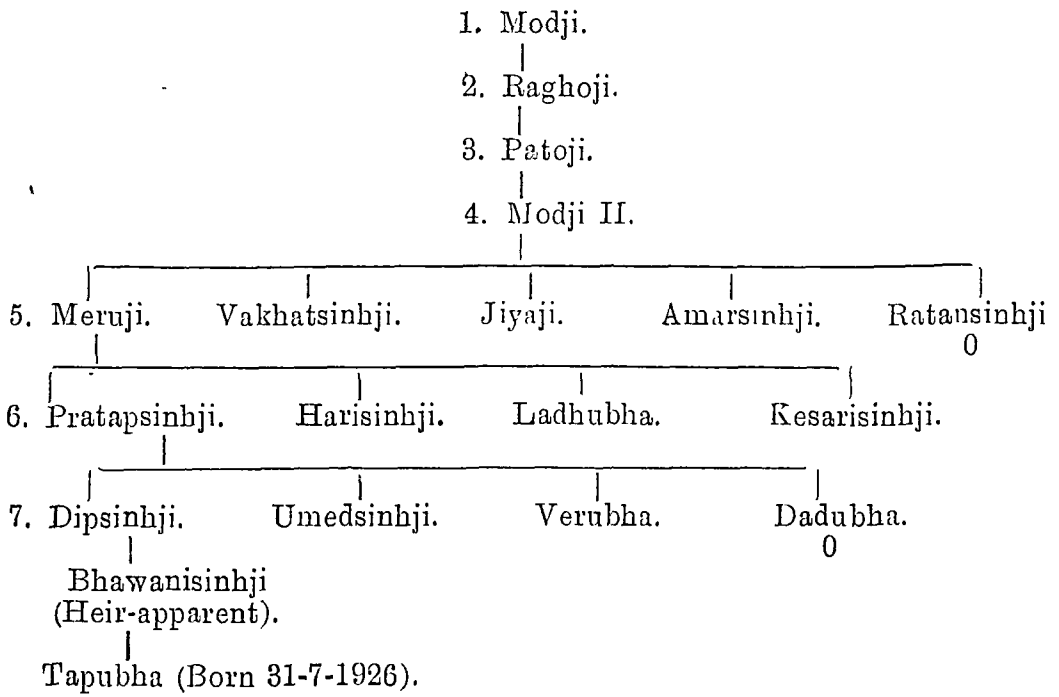
CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL :—To the extent of Rs. 5,000.

The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture in regard to succession.

The Talukdar married in 1886 A. D. Bai Shri Hamjiba, a Jhala lady of Ankewalia, who gave birth on the 4th November, 1894, to heir-apparent, Bhawanisinhji, who has married two wives (1) Hirakunverba, the daughter of Gohel Hematsinhji of Motisari under Palitana, and (2) Chandrakunverba, the daughter of Thakore Shri Amarsinhji of Mogor in Gujarat. These marriages took place in 1922 and 1924 respectively. A son was born to the heir-apparent by his second wife Chandrakunverba on the 31st July, 1926, and has been named Tapubha.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE GAVRIDAD HOUSE.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

As mentioned in the present history.

Nobles and Sardars.

Nil.

Official.

Mr. Tripurashanker N. Pandya. — Kamdar.

PAL.

The limits of the villages of the Taluka are conterminous with those of the Nawanagar, Gondal, Dhrol and Rajkot States.

Area and extent. Twenty-one square miles.

Population. The population of the Taluka is 1,315 souls according to the census of 1921.

The average annual revenues and expenses approximately amount to Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

Railways and Roads. Nil. The nearest Railway Station is Ribda on the Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway line.

Industries. Nil.

The Taluka pays annually Rs. 1,253 as tribute to the British Government and Rs. 394 as Zortalbi to the Junagadh Darbar.

Treaties and engagements in common with the other Chiefs of Kathiawar have been concluded by the Taluka with the Paramount Power.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Rajkot State. Harbhamji, the fourth son of Mehramanji II of Rajkot, who received an appanage of 5 villages including Pal, situated on the Nyari rivulet, was the founder of the Taluka.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Ladhukha Ratansinhji, the present Talukdar, who was born on the 25th September, 1869, succeeded to the Gadi on the 18th November, 1892.

The jurisdictional powers of the Taluka are limited to:—

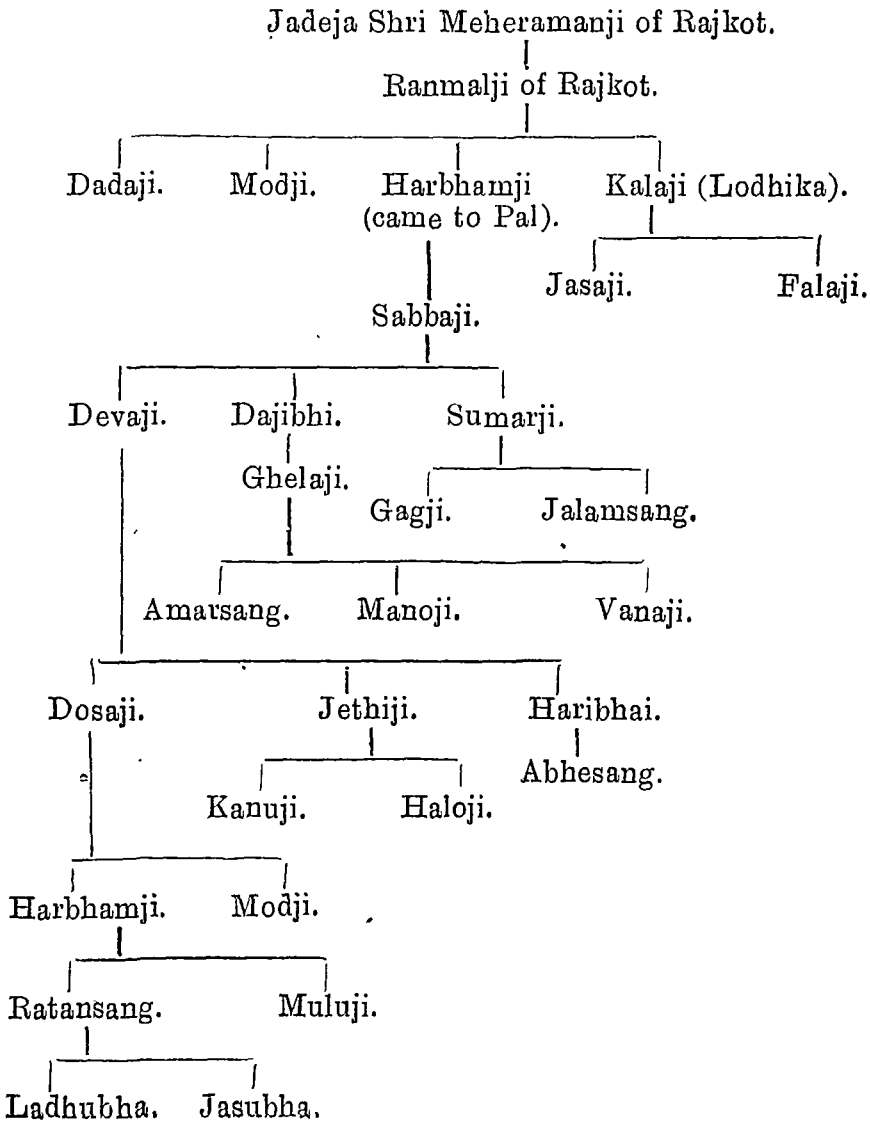
CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Primogeniture governs succession.

The Chief has married nine wives of whom only 3 are alive, *viz.*, (1) Bajirajba, the daughter of Rana Shri Bhojrajji of Kherali, (2) Hajuba, a Jhala lady of Khantdi under Sayla, and (3) Hariba, a Parmar lady of Muli. The marriages with the first two took place in 1884. Hajuba has borne him two daughters. He has no male issue. Kumar Shri Jaswatsinhji is his younger brother. The Taluka is under Agency Management owing to indebtedness.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE PAL HOUSE.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

As mentioned in the present history.

Nobles and Sardars.

Nil.

Official.

Mr. Jesukhlal H. Buch.—Manager.

LODHIKA.

(THE MULWAJI ESTATE.—Senior Branch.)

The villages of the Taluka are isolated. They are adjacent to the villages of the Gondal and Rajkot States.

Boundary and limits.

Area and extent.

About 7·5 square miles.

Population.

The population of the Taluka is 2,311 souls according to the census of 1921.

Finances.

The average estimated revenues are about Rs. 40,000 and the expenditure is about the same.

No Railway line passes through the limits of the Taluka. The road between Ribda and Lodhika is the only Pacca road.

Railways and Roads.

Industries.

Nil.

The amount of the British tribute and the Junagadh Zortalbi payable by the Taluka is Rs. 643-8-0 and Rs. 202-8-0 respectively.

Tribute.

Military forces.

Nil.

Treaties and engagements, similar to those entered into by other Chiefs of Kathiawar, have been concluded by the Taluka with the Paramount Power.

Treaties and Engagements.

Ancient History (Origin).

Jadeja Shri Jasaji, the 6th son of Mahramanji II of Rajkot, to whom Bhichri and some other villages were given in appanage was the founder of the Taluka. Noghabhai, second in descent from Jasaji, pursued a Miana gang which had driven herds of cattle from the limits of the Taluka and retrieved them but the struggle that ensued resulted in his death.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Mulwaji, the 7th in descent from Jasaji, is the present Chief. Born on the 22nd August, 1912, he succeeded to

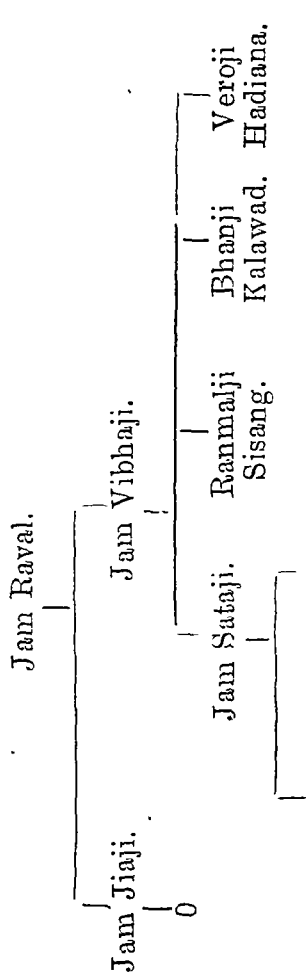
the Gadi on the 9th November, 1917. He is receiving his education at the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan. Owing to his minority the affairs of the Taluka are being managed by the Agency. The jurisdictional powers of the Taluka are limited to:—

CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE LODHIKA HOUSE.
(Senior Branch).



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

Kumar Shri Indrasinhji alias Tapubha, born on the 3rd June, 1914.

Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji, born on the 23rd August, 1916.

They are the brothers of the Chief.

Nobles and Sardars.

Nil.

Official.

Manager.--Mr. Manchharam B. Joshi.

LODHIKA.

(THE VIJAYSINHJI ESTATE.—Junior Branch.)

Boundary and limits. Owing to the isolation of the villages the Taluka has no specific boundary.

Area and extent About 7.5 square miles.

Population. The population of the Taluka is 2,294 souls according to the census of 1921.

Finances. The average estimated revenues are about Rs. 34,000 and the expenditure is about the same.

Railways and Roads. The Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway line passes through a portion of the Taluka limits. There is no Pacca road except that between Ribda and Lodhika.

Industries. Nil.

Tribute. The Taluka pays annually Rs. 643-8-0 to the British Government as tribute and Rs. 202-8-0 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi.

Military forces. Nil.

Engagements and Treaties. The same as the Mulwaji Estate.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Rajkot State. Fulaji, the 7th son of Meramanji of Rajkot, received in appanage Khokhaddad and other villages and the present Chief is his descendant.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Vijaysinhji, the present Chief, who was born on the 26th March, 1909, succeeded to the Gadi on the 1st December, 1918. He is 8th in succession from the originator of the house. He is being educated at the Talukdari Girassia School,

Wadhwan. Owing to his minority the Taluka is placed under Agency Management.

The Taluka is invested with the following powers:—

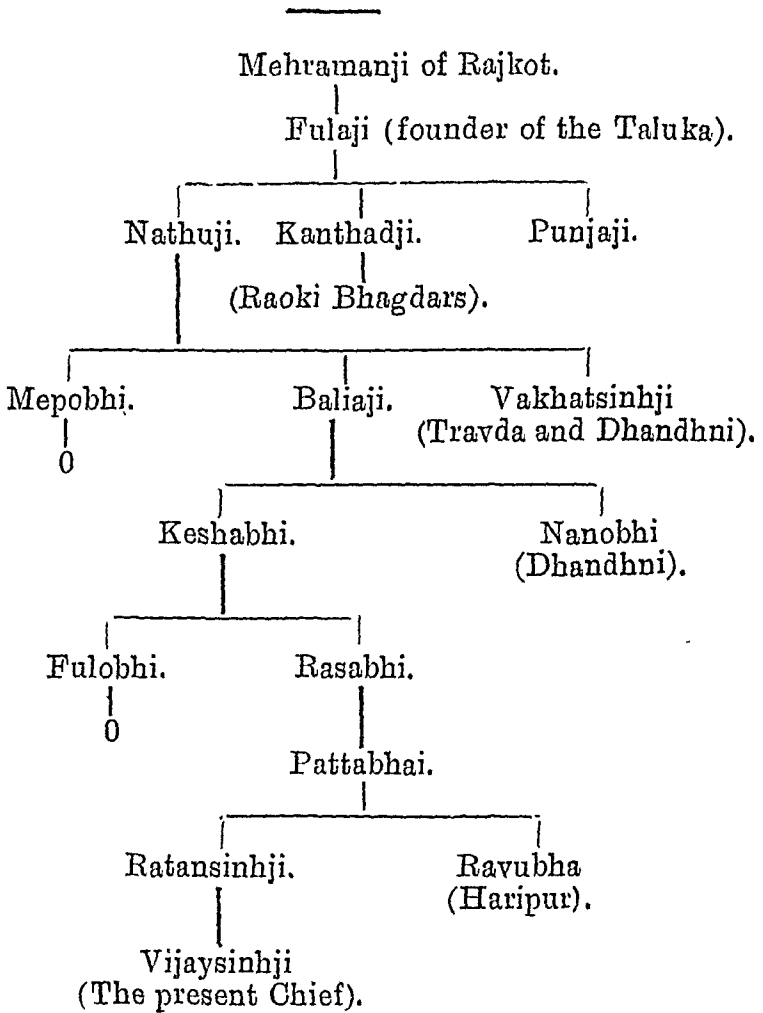
CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL:—To hear suits upto the value of Rs. 5,000.

The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture in the matter of succession.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE LODHIKA HOUSE.

(Junior Branch.)



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

Arjansinhji Ravabhai.—Cousin of the Chief.

Nobles and Sardars.

Nil.

Official.

Manager.—Mr. Mavji D. Ved.

GADHKA.

Boundary and limits. The villages of the Taluka are isolated. They are surrounded by Rajkot State territory.

Area and extent. Twenty-three square miles.

Population. The population of the Taluka is 1,908 souls according to the census of 1921.

Finances. The average annual revenues and expenditure approximately amount to Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively.

Railways and Roads. The Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway line passes through the limits of the Taluka. The trunkroad between Rajkot and Junagadh and Rajkot and Bhavnagar pass through portions of the Taluka limits. A Pacca road about four miles long connects Gadhka with the Rajkot Bhavnagar trunk road.

Industries. Nil.

Tribute. The Taluka pays annually Rs. 643 as tribute to the British Government and Rs. 202 as Zortalbi to the Junagadh State.

Military forces. Nil.

Engagements and Treaties. The Taluka has entered into the same engagements and treaties with the Paramount Power as the other Chiefs of Kathiawar.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Rajkot State. Ranmalji, the Chief of Rajkot, had four sons of whom Vajerajji, the 2nd son received Gadhka and Amarsinhji alias Akherajji, the 3rd son, received Mankhawad in appanage. Kanjibhai, Vajerajji's son, died without male issue and his Giras (Gadhka) was accordingly inherited by Akherajji.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Shivsindhji, the present Chief, is the 5th in descent from Akherajji. Born on the 26th November, 1868, he succeeded to the Chiefship on the 26th November, 1870. He

received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The Taluka is under Agency Management owing to its indebtedness. Its jurisdictional powers are:—

CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 5,000.

The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture in the matter of succession.

The Chief married three wives, (1) Bai Shri Monghiba, the daughter of Rana Shri Rupsinhji of Adwal, (2) Bai Shri Baijiba, the daughter of Rana Shri Ramabhai of Kantharia and (3) Vraj-kunverba, the daughter of Ratanpur Bhayat Visabhai under the Bhavnagar State.

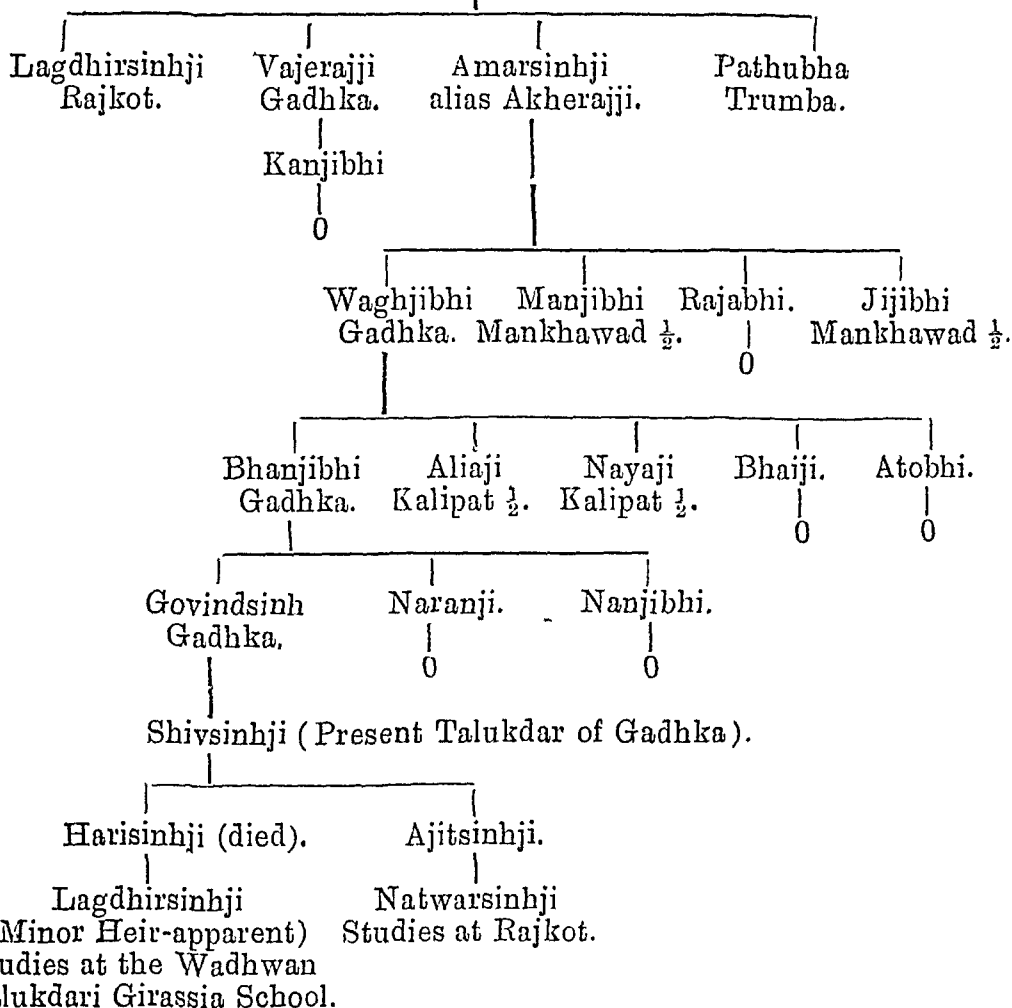
Heir-apparent Harisinhji was born to the Chief by the first wife. He died in 1913. He was married to Bai Shri Rajba, the daughter of Rana Shri Akherajji of Bhadakwa under Chuda State and has left behind him a son and heir-apparent Lagdhirsinhji born on the 27th September, 1910, who is now studying in the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan.

By the second wife who is now dead the Chief has another son named Ajitsinhji and a daughter Bai Shri Ratanba who was married to Joravarsinhji, the late Chief of Chuda and who is the mother of the present Chief Bahadursinhji of Chuda.

The third wife also died leaving only one daughter Khim-kunverba.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE GADHKA HOUSE.

Ranmalji (Rajkot).



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

As mentioned in the present history.

Nobles and Sardars.

Jadeja Amarsang Ratansang and Mavsang Madarsang of Mankhawad.

Jadeja Manubha Naranji and Jadeja Prabhatsing Bhagwatsing of Kalipat.

Official.

Mr. A. M. Doshi.—Manager.

MENGNI.

Boundary and limits.	The Taluka is bounded by the limits of the States of Gondal, Rajkot and Lodhika.
Area and extent.	34·5 square miles.
Population.	The population of the Taluka is 3,113 souls according to the census of 1921.
Finances.	The annual average revenues and expenditure approximately amount to Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 21,000 respectively.
Railways and Roads.	Nil.
Industries.	Nil.
The amounts of the British Tribute and the Junagadh Zor-talbi payable by the State are Rs. 3,412 and Rs. 457 respectively.	
Military forces.	Nil.
The treaties and engagements entered into by the Taluka with the Paramount Power are similar to those entered into by the other Chiefs of Kathiawar.	

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Gondal State. Jadeja Shri Nathuji was the founder of the house.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Raghavsinhji, the present Chief, the 8th in descent from Nathuji, who was born on the 13th August, 1888, succeeded to the Gadi on the 1st March, 1890. Owing to his minority the State was taken under Agency Management which terminated on the 21st June, 1909, when the Chief was formally installed on the Gadi. He was educated at the Talukdari Girasia School, Wadhwan.

The jurisdictional powers with which the Taluka is invested are :—

CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 2,000.

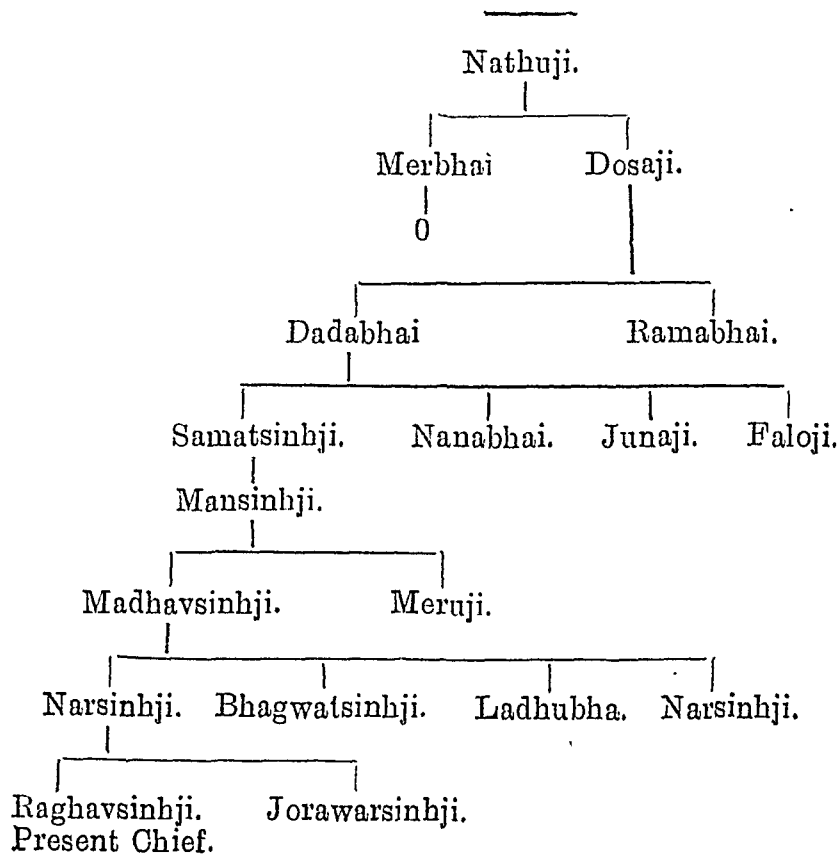
CIVIL:—To hear suits upto the value of Rs. 5,000.

Primogeniture governs succession.

The Chief married in 1910 (1) a daughter of Gohel Shri Akhshayarajji, younger brother of the present Chief of Vala and in 1912 (2) a daughter of Rana Shri Pathubha of Kudla under the Chuda State.

The Chief has no issue either male or female.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE MENGNI HOUSE.



MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji, brother of the Chief, born on the 9th November, 1898.

Nobles and Sardars.

Kumar Shri Gagubha Bhagwatsinhji.

Jadeja Shri Kalbha Meruji.

Jadeja Shri Shivsindhji Umedsinhji.

Jadeja Lalsinhji Nanjibhai.

Jadeja Dansinhji Takhatsinhji.

Official.

Kamdar.

SHAHPUR.

The villages of the Taluka are surrounded by those of the
 Boundary and limits. Gondal, Rajkot and Kotda-Sangani
 States and the Lodhika, Gadhka, Pal
 and Gavridad Talukas.

The area of the Taluka is 10 square miles, comprising four
 Area and extent. villages out of which Shahpur and Vera-
 val are Khalsa villages and the remain-
 der Bhayati.

The population of the Taluka is
 Population. 1,393 souls according to the census of
 1921.

The average annual revenues and
 Finances. expenditure approximately amount to
 Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively.

The Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway line and the Rajkot-Junagadh
 trunk road passes through a portion of
 Railways and Roads. the Taluka limits. A made road about
 1½ miles long connects Shahpur with
 the Rajkot Junagadh Trunk Road.

Industries. Nil.

British tribute of Rs. 464 and Ju-
 nagadh Zortalbi of Rs. 146 are annually
 Tribute. paid by the Taluka.

Military forces. Nil.

Treaties and engagements in common with the other
 Chiefs of Kathiawar have been con-
 Engagements and Trea- cluded by the Taluka with the Para-
 ties. mount Power.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Rajkot House. A patrimony
 of Shahpur and five other villages was given in appanage to Jadeja
 Shri Kallyanji, the third son of Mehramanji II of Rajkot in about
 1771 A. D.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsinhji, the present Chief, 7th in descent from Kallyanji, the originator of the house, was born on the 29th June, 1894. He succeeded to the Gadi on the 8th November, 1907, on which date his father Bhupatsinhji died. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Owing to his minority the Taluka was taken under the Agency Management, which terminated on the 4th October, 1913, when he was formally installed on the Gadi.

The jurisdiction of the Taluka is:—

CRIMINAL:—Three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 200,

CIVIL:—Upto Rs. 500,

but the Chief enjoys the following enhanced jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction:—

CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 5,000.

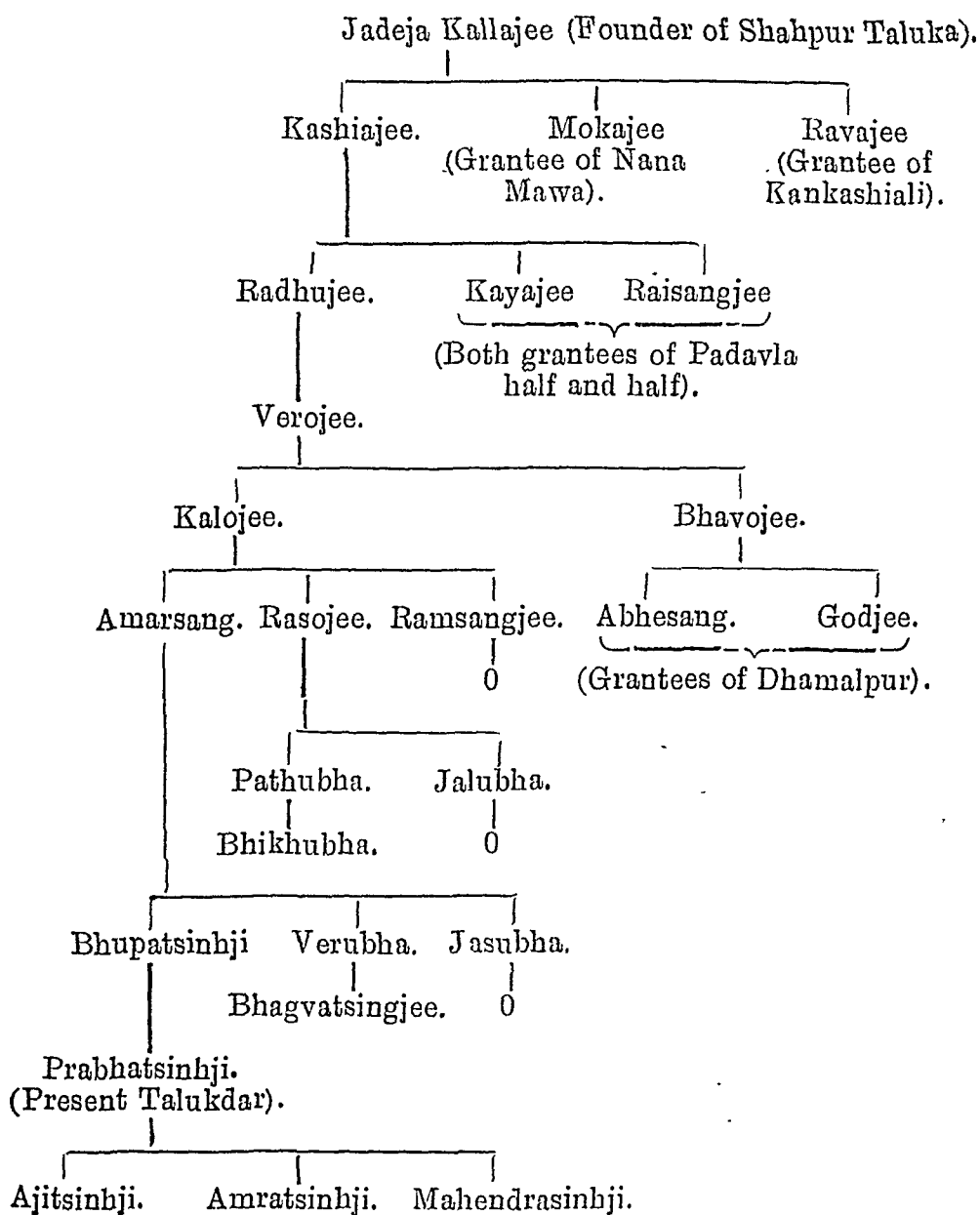
Primogeniture governs succession.

The Chief has been married three times, namely, to the daughters of (1) Rana Shri Umedsinhji Dajubhai of Panchasia under Wankaner, (2) Rana Shri Keshrisinhji Dajubhai of Panchasia and (3) Rana Shri Jesangji Bharaji, a Bhayat of Sayla.

His second wife Hemkunverba whom he married in 1914 gave birth on the 1st May, 1916, to a son and heir-apparent Ajitsinhji. Besides the heir-apparent he has two more sons and four daughters.

His father's sister Majirajba, who is now dead, was married to His late Highness the Maharana Shri Bhavsinhji of Porbandar.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE SHAHPUR TALUKA.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

1. Kumar Shri Ajitsinhji, heir-apparent.
2. Kumar Shri Amratsinhji.
3. Kumar Shri Mahendrasinhji.

Nobles and Sardars.

Jadeja Pathubha Raisinhji.
 Jadeja Bhagvatsinhji Verubha.

Officials.

Kamdar.—Mr. Laxmishanker Dullabhji Sawadia.

BHADWA.

Boundary and limits. States.	Owing to the isolation of its villages, the Taluka has no specific boundary. The villages are chiefly surrounded by the territories of Gondal, Rajkot and Kotda-Sangani
Area and extent.	Seven square miles.
Population.	The population of the Taluka is 1,179 souls according to the census of 1921.
Finances.	The average annual revenues and expenditure approximately amount to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 12,000 respectively.
Railways and Roads.	A portion of the Rajkot-Bhavnagar trunk road passes through the limits of the Taluka.
Industries.	Nil.
Tribute.	The British tribute of Rs. 1,394 and Junagadh Zortalbi of Rs. 238 are the annual dues payable by the Taluka.
Military forces.	Nil.
Treaties and engagements entered into by the Taluka with Engagements and Treaties.	the Paramount Power are as embodied in Aitchison's Vol. VI of Treaties.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Kotda-Sangani State. Hakoji, the third son of Sangoji of Kotda-Sangani received in appanage a patrimony of 6 villages in about 1726 A. D. Out of the 6 villages, the two Hadamtala and Kharrera were allotted by the Taluka to its cadets, namely—Tamachijee and Raghabhahi. To avenge the Kathis who joined Sheshabhahi of Sayla in his invasion on Kotda-Sangani, Khengarji, the Chief of Bhadwa, marched into the Kathi territories and devastated some of their villages including Chobari and Derai.

Present History (Ruler).

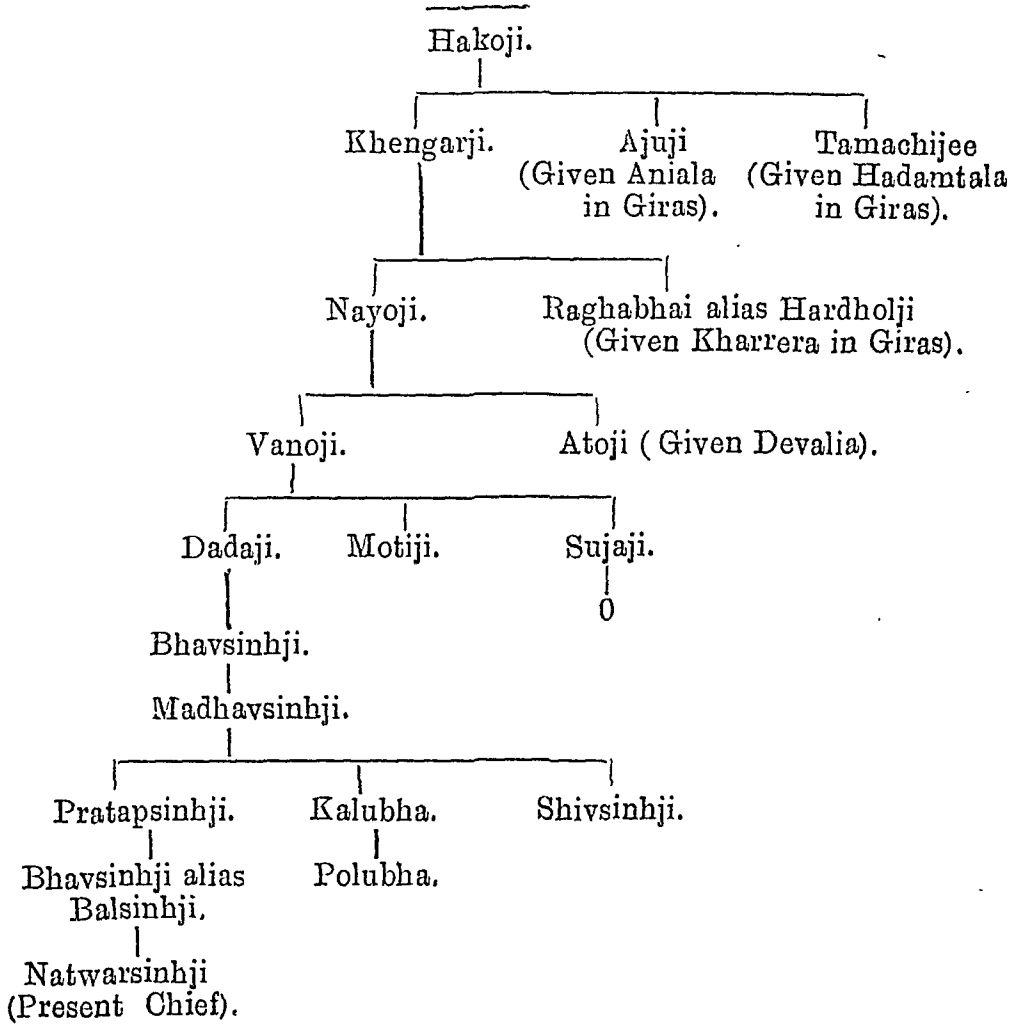
Jadeja Shri Natwarsinhji, the present Chief, is 10th in descent from Hakoji, the founder. Born on the 23rd July, 1915, he succeeded to the Gadi on the 28th July, 1926, the date on which his father Balsinhji died. Owing to his minority the Taluka is taken under Agency Management. The jurisdictional powers of the Taluka are as under:—

CRIMINAL:—Three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 200.

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 500.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF BHADWA HOUSE.



Leading Men.

Kumar Shri Mulraisinhji is the brother of the Chief.

Nobles and Sardars.

Nil.

Official.

Manager.—Mr. Jesukhlal H. Buch.

RAJPARA.

The limits of the villages of the Taluka are conterminous with the territories of the Gondal, Rajkot and Kotda-Sangani States.

Area and extent. Fifteen square miles.

Population. The population of the Taluka is 2,268 souls according to the census of 1921.

The gross revenues and expenditure based on an average of five years amount to Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 26,000 respectively.

The nearest Railway Station is Ribda on the Rajkot-Jetalsar Railway line. No trunk road passes through the limits of the Taluka.

Industries. Nil.

The Taluka pays annually Rs. 2,922 to the British Government as tribute and Rs. 241 to the Junagadh Darbar as Zortalbi.

Military forces. Nil.

In common with the other States of Kathiawar, the Taluka has entered into perpetual settlements with the British Government.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Kotda-Sangani State. Togubhai, the second son of Sangoji of Kotda-Sangani, who received in appanage Rajpara and some other villages, was the founder of the house.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Lakhaji, the present Chief, was born on the 30th July, 1869. He succeeded to the Gadi on the 22nd December, 1903.

The jurisdictional powers with which the Taluka is invested are:—

CRIMINAL:—Three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 200.

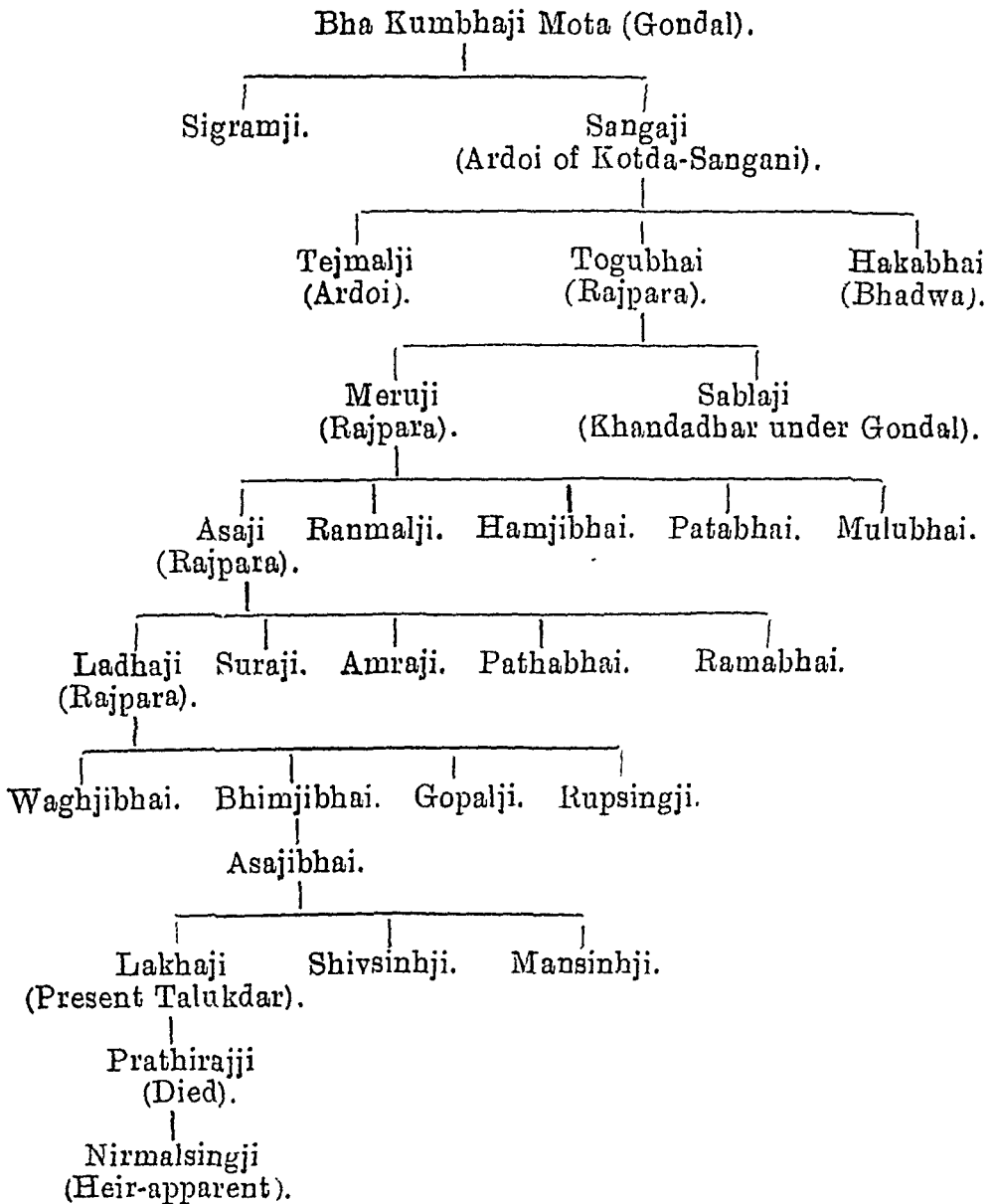
CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 500.

The Taluka follows the rule of primogeniture in regard to succssion.

The Chief has married two wives, (1) Monghiba, the daughter of Raol Shri Ramsinhji of Sihor and (2) a daughter of Gohil Shri Balubha Ravabhai of Vavdi.

Kumar Shri Nirmalsinhji is a grandson and heir-apparent, his father Prathirajji having died.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE RAJPARA TALUKA.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

Kumar Shri Shivsinhji and Kumar Shri Mansinhji are the brothers of the Chief.

Nobles and Sardars.

Nil.

Officials.

Mr. Harjiwan K. Vyas.—Kamdar.

KHIRASRA.

Boundary and limits.	The boundaries of the Taluka adjoin those of the Nawanagar, Gondal, Dhrol and Rajkot States.
Area and extent.	Thirteen square miles.
Population.	The population of the Taluka is 3,659 souls according to the census of 1921.
Finances.	The average annual revenues and expenditure approximately amount to Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 19,000 respectively.
Railways and Roads.	Nil.
Industries.	Nil.
Tribute.	An aggregate amount of Rs. 2,716 annually payable by the Taluka consists of Rs. 2,366 British tribute and Rs. 350 Junagadh Zortalbi.
Military forces.	Nil.
Engagements and Treaties.	Treaties and engagements concluded by the Taluka with the Paramount Power are similar to those entered into by the other Chiefs of Kathiawar.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Taluka is an offshoot of the Dhrol State. Kaloji of Dhrol had seven sons of whom Sangoji was the eldest, Bhimji the second and Junoji was the third. On Kaloji's death Sangoji succeeded to the Chiefship, the other brothers having been provided with suitable appanages. Sangoji who lost his life while fighting on the Nawanagar side, with a Mahomedan army had no issue. The succession accordingly devolved on Bhimji but he abdicated in favour of his younger brother Junoji, himself remaining content with his appanage of Khirasra and 12 other villages.

During the settlements made by Colonel Walker, Jadeja Shri Hothiji was the Chief of Khirasra. Ranmalji, second in descent from Bhimji, the founder of the house, aided Kumbhoji of Gondal in his several conquests. The fort of Khirasra which was built during the time of the Gori Rulers was rebuilt by Ranmalji.

Present History (Ruler).

Jadeja Shri Sursinhji, the present Chief, who was born on the 26th September, 1890, succeeded to the Chiefship on the 24th February, 1920. He received his education in England where he stayed for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years and has travelled in Europe.

In 1911 he had the privilege of attending His Majesty's Coronation at West Minster Abbey. He was trained in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun for a year and a half.

The permanent powers of the Taluka are:—

CRIMINAL:—Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 50,

CIVIL:—None,

but the following enhanced powers have been conferred on the Chief as a personal distinction:—

CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 2,000.

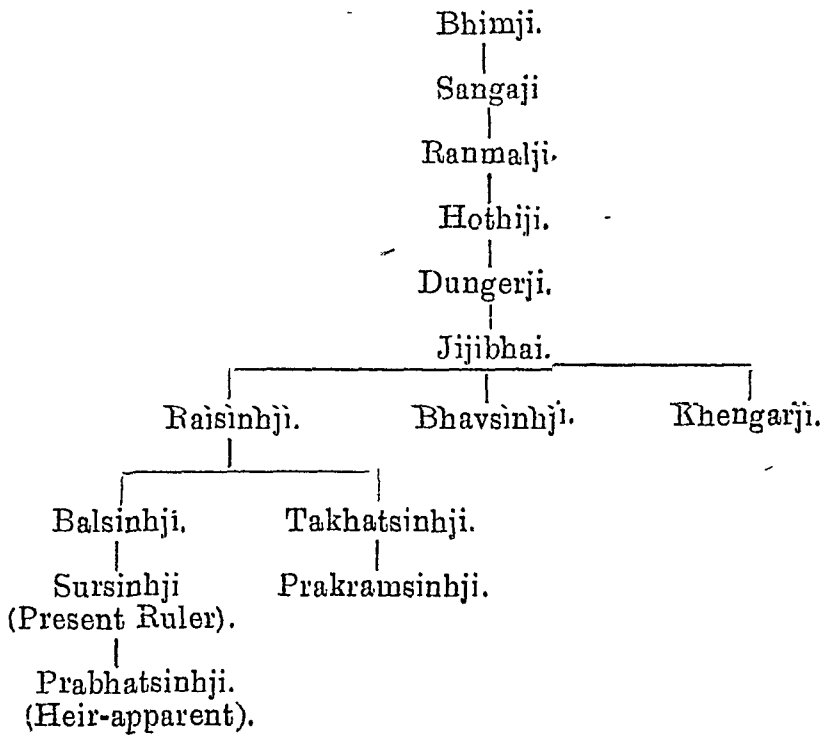
CIVIL:—Suits to the value of Rs. 5,000.

The Chief had married (1) a daughter of Darbar Shri Lalsinhji of Javasia in Malwa and (2) a daughter of Gohel Shri Bhupatsinhji of Vavdi (Gajabhai's).

By his wife Dhankunverba he has a son and heir-apparent Kumar Shri Prabhatsinhji, born on the 7th September, 1918. He has another son Kumar Shri Bachudada who was born on the 15th May, 1924, and four daughters.

The Ruling families with which the Chief is closely connected are Bansda, Bhavnagar and Kishangadh as the Chief's eldest sister Rupkunverba was married to the late Maharaval Shri Pratapsinhji of Bansda, the second sister Nandkunverba (now dead) to His late Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhavsinhji of Bhavnagar and the third and the youngest sister to His late Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Madansingh Bahadur of Kishangadh.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE KHIRASRA HOUSE.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

As mentioned in the present history.

Nobles and Sardars.

Nil.

Official.

Mr. Laxmichand Jhaverchand Parekh.—Kamdar.

CHAPTER III.

MAHOMEDAN STATES.

- (a) *Babi* ... (*Junagadh, Radhanpur, Manavadar, Bantwa and Sardargadh*).
- (b) *Lohani Pathan*... (*Palanpur*).
- (c) *Sidi* ... (*Jafrabad, Janjira's dependency*).
- (d) *Malek (Jat)* ... (*Bajana, Warahi and Vanod*).
- (e) *Malek* ... (*Jainabad*).

JUNAGADH.

The State of Junagadh is bounded on the North by the Barda Hills, a portion of the Western Kathiawar States Agency formerly known as Halar and Kathiawar proper, on the East by a region previously known as Gohilwad, now forming part of the Eastern Kathiawar States Agency and Kathiawar proper and on the West and South by the Arabian Sea.

The State of Junagadh lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar peninsula between 24°-44' and 21°-53' N. and 70° and 72' E. Its area is 3,336·9 square miles inclusive of Mangrol figures and it contains 841 villages grouped in 13 Mahals. The Girnar Hills, the highest peak of which Gorakhnath is about 3,666 feet above sea-level, stand sheltering the city of Junagadh.

The total population according to the census of 1921 is 4,65,493 of which 3,68,003 are Hindus, 90,091 Mahomedans, 7,216 Jains and 183 other castes.

The average receipts and disbursements based on the last four years' figures amount to Rs. 66,34,127 and Rs. 64,89,628 respectively.

The Railway line from Jetalsar to Veraval Docks (67-30) miles which was opened in 1888-89 was subsequently extended as follows:—

	(1) Jetalsar-Prachi Road (Main line) ...	94·50 miles.
-	(2) Shahpur-Saradiya (Branch line) ...	26·31 miles.
	(3) Junagadh-Visavadar (Branch line) ...	27·29 miles.
		<hr/>
	Total ...	148·10

This Railway which is known as the Junagadh State Railway is the sole property and under the management of the State. The Darbar also own a six-anna share in the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway line extending over a distance of $46\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The capital invested by the State in its Railway amounts to no less than Rs. 1,20,96,829 and further extensions are contemplated. There are some 24 Pucca roads covering a total length of 235 miles.

Industries. The following are the chief industrial concerns:—

- (1) A sugar factory at Shahpur.
- (2) An ice factory at Junagadh.
- (3) Twenty-five ginning factories.
- (4) Five cotton presses.
- (5) One saw-mill.
- (6) One Jari Karkhana at Junagadh doing work of gold embroidery.
- (7) Seventeen flour mills.
- (8) Five oil mills.
- (9) Eleven combined flour and oil mills.
- (10) One factory for crushing ground-nuts at Veraval.

The State pays annually a tribute of Rs. 28,394 to the British Government and a Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar while it receives a tribute styled “Zor-

talbi” amounting to an aggregate of Rs. 92,421 from various States and Talukas of Kathiawar. It is recovered and paid to the State by the British authorities deducting therefrom 25 per cent. to meet collection expenses.

The State maintains an organized body of Infantry called
 Military forces. "The Mahabat Khanji Infantry" and
 "Lancers" consisting of 172 and 179
 men respectively.

The principal treaties and en-
 Engagements and Treaties. gagements concluded by the State with
 the Paramount Power are:—

- (1) The Fael Zamin Bond (1808 A.D.).
- (2) Ceding permanently to the British Government the
 Jamabandi recoverable by Junagadh from certain
 Paraganas (1816 A.D.).
- (3) Collection of "Zortalbi" through Agency authorities
 (1821 A.D.).
- (4) Purchase and sale of opium.
- (5) Suppression of Sati (1838) and piracy.
- (6) Exemption from payment of duty of vessels driven by
 stress of weather into the State ports (1846 A.D.).
- (7) Adoption Sanad (1862 A.D.).
- (8) Construction of a telegraph line (1874 A.D.).
- (9) Cession of criminal jurisdiction over the lands given
 for Railway purposes (1879 A.D.).
- (10) Production of salt and prevention of its conveyance
 into British territory (1883 A.D.).
- (11) Grant of privileges of British ports to the ports of the
 State (1918 A.D.).

All the treaties and engagements entered into by the State
 with the British Government are embodied in Volume VI of
 Aitchison's Treaties.

Ancient History (Origin)

Before the conquest of Sorath by the Mahomedans, Juna-
 gadh was a Rajput principality and previous to this again the
 history is obscure. It was first ruled by the Chavda Rajputs
 whose seat of Government was at Vamanasthali, the modern
 Vanthali. Next came the Chudasama tribe who transferred
 their capital to Junagadh about the year 875. Rah Mandlik III,
 the last Chudasama Chief, gave some cause of grievance to a
 Bania who betook himself to Mahomed Shah, the Sultan of Guja-
 rat and induced him to attach Junagadh. The Sultan invaded
 Junagadh twice and twice he was repulsed by the Hindu Prince.

For a third time, however, the Sultan invaded Junagadh and Rah Mandlik was compelled to submit. After conversion to Islam faith Rah Mandlik was removed to Ahmedabad where he died. Sultan Mahmud changed the name of Junagadh to Mustafabad and built a fortification round the town. Since that time (1476 A.D.) Junagadh has been a Mahomedan Chiefdom. Until the close of the Gujarat monarchy, Junagadh was governed by an official styled Thandar appointed direct from Ahmedabad and subsequently after the conquest of Gujarat by Emperor Akbar in 1573 A.D. by officers designated as Fouzdars in subordination to the Imperial Viceroy at Ahmedabad. The last of the Fouzdars was Sherkhan Babi who asserted his independence in 1748 A.D. with the title of Nawab Bahadurkhan. The founder of the family was one Bahadurkhan, a native of Afghanistan, who rose to distinction in the reign of Emperor Shahjahan. Sherkhan Babi who was one of the sons of Bahadurkhan and who was sent by the Emperor to Gujarat in company with Prince Murad, had four sons. Of these the first and second were officers in the Kadi District. Jafarkhan, the third son, whose descendants founded the three Babi Houses, *viz.*, Radhanpur, Junagadh and Balasinor, was Deputy Governor of Patan and Shahbazkhan, the fourth son, is now represented by the Ranpur House under Junagadh. Jafarkhan received the title of Safdarkhan for services rendered in Gujarat. Safdarkhan died in 1725 A. D. and his son Salabat Mahmedkhan was reinstated in his post at Viramgam. In 1728 A. D. Salabatkhan was appointed Deputy Governor of Junagadh but he preferred to remain at Viramgam and sent his son Sherkhan there as his Deputy.

Sherkhan Babi, an intelligent young man, ambitious of power and property after a career of fluctuating fortune finally settled himself at Junagadh, placing his son Sardar Mahomed Khan at Balasinor.

Salabatkhan, Sherkhan's father, bequeathed to his sons Dilerkhan and Sher Zamankhan the district of Bantwa now enjoyed by the Chief of Manavadar and the Talukdars of Bantwa and Sardargadh. Sherkhan after asserting his independence in 1748 A. D. assumed the title of Bahadurkhan and concentrated his attention in consolidating his dominions. Nawab Bahadurkhanji died in 1758 and was succeeded by his son Mahabatkhanji whose reign was at once disturbed by intrigues. Bibi Sahiba Sultan, sister of Bahadurkhanji, secretly plotted with Jamadar Suleman, seized upon the person of the Nawab and proclaimed

her grandson Muzafarkhan as Nawab. Juwan Mardkhan II of Radhanpur learning of these disturbances led a large army against Junagadh with the ostensible object of liberating Nawab Mahabatkhan but with the ulterior intention of appropriating the Chieftdom for himself. These plans were not realized however, as Jadeja Kumbhoji of Gondal, an able Chief, anxious to exalt his own influence, intervened and prevailed upon Juwan Mardkhan to return to Gujarat and himself liberated Mahabatkhan, on condition that the Estate of Ranpur should be granted to the two grandsons of Bibi Saheba Sultan in return for their renouncing all claims to a share in the State. Jadeja Kumbhoji's influence thus became paramount. He advanced 35,000 Jamshai Koris to the Nawab and obtained as consideration the Paraganah of Upleta. Nawab Mahabatkhan, though now liberated, continued to be short of funds and when consequently the pay of his troops fell into arrears he found himself unable to maintain law and order. Bibi Sahiba Sultan took advantage of the general unrest to seize on Veraval. In the midst of these troubles Diwan Amarji, a youth of 18, came to Junagadh from Mangrol in search of service. The Nawab promised him service provided he could subdue the refractory Arabs. Amarji accompanied by Jamadar Salmin and a party readily carried out the task and the Nawab appointed Amarji and Salmin to important posts in reward for this signal service and sent Amarji against Veraval which he retook triumphantly. In 1764, Diwan Amarji marched against Sheikh Mian of Mangrol who had created disturbances and forced the latter to give the Nawab a half share in the Paraganah of Mangrol. Diwan Amarji's rapid rise and extensive influence however soon exposed him to jealousy and his enemies combined to poison the ears of the Nawab against him. The Nawab then imprisoned both Amarji and his brothers Dulabhji and Govindji and caused Jamadar Salmin, Amarji's faithful adherent, to be assassinated. On his release the Diwan went to reside at Jetpur. The absence of the Diwan Amarji gave an opportunity to the Sheikh of Mangrol who again disturbed the peace of the country. The Nawab marched against him but failing to make any impression invited Amarji to return. Amarji's presence was soon felt and the Sheikh compelled to restore all that he had looted, to pay a fine and to recognize the suzerainty of the Junagadh State. The Diwan's next step was to secure Sutrapada from a Kasbati Zamindar for the Nawab and to assist Rawal Wakhatsinhji of Bhavnagar in reducing the Kolis of Talaja. He also co-operated with Wala Kumpa of Jetpur in rounding up a

gang of outlaws who haunted the Gir forest. His next conquest was that of Kutiana from one Hashim Khan which he amplified by undertaking a tribute-collecting expedition in the neighbouring districts.

The subjugation of the Mianas of Malia, a successful campaign against Jadeja Kumbhoji of Gondal, co-operation with Meraman Khavas of Nawanagar in chastising the Okha Waghers and the acquiring of enormous booty from their haunt Positra can be numbered among the subsequent acts of the Diwan's brilliant career during the reign of Nawab Mahabatkhanji who died in 1775.

Nawab Mahabatkhan was succeeded by his son Nawab Hamidkhan in 1775 who was then only eight years of age. The young Nawab's rights were however loyally safeguarded by Diwan Amarji who proceeded to score further successes, *viz.*, (1) levying of tribute from the country of Jhalawar, (2) reduction of Vanthali which was the Head-quarters of some Babi rebels of Bantwa, (3) forcing the Marathas who had joined hands with the rebels to surrender all the tribute they had collected, (4) joining Thakore Waghji of Morvi in his expedition to Wagad and receiving from the Rao of Cutch certain valuable presents as the price of peace, (5) capturing the fort of Amreli from the Gaekwar's Subah Jiwaji Shamraj, (6) successful operations against Rana Sultanji of Porbandar and the exacting from him of additional tribute and lastly (7) the conquest of Una and Delwada from the Kasbati holders. Such a series of successes could not but excite the jealousy and hatred of the Diwan's many foes among whom was Jadeja Kumbhoji of Gondal. The latter invited the young Nawab of Junagadh to Gondal as his guest and it is said succeeded in inducing him to direct the Diwan's assassination which occurred on the 6th March, 1784. The present eminent position which the State of Junagadh holds in Kathiawar may largely be attributed to the dauntless courage, untiring energy and astute diplomacy of Diwan Amarji. After the Diwan's death the further notable events of Nawab Hamidkhan's reign were the subjugation of the Arabs and Sindhis who rose in rebellion, the defeat of the Rana of Porbandar who had seized Chorwad and Veraval, the writing over in perpetuity to Jadeja Kumbhoji of Gondal, Gondal and five other villages as well as the Parganah of Sarsai and Champarda in consideration for three lacs of Jamshai Koris, and the permanent settlement in 1807-08 A.D. through Colonel Walker of the Nawab's territory.

Nawab Saheb Hamidkhan died in 1811 and was succeeded by his son Bahadurkhan. The succession was disputed between Bahadurkhan and Salabatkhan, son of Kamalbakhte of Radhanpur, though the former was eventually recognized. He came under the influence of an Arab Jemadar Umar Mukhasam then a man of some powers at the court. Vithalrao, the Gaekwari officer who was on intimate terms with Jemadar Mukhasam, took advantage of the latter's influence in obtaining from the Nawab in 1812 A. D. a deed assigning to the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Parganahs of Amreli and Kodinar and a share in Damnagar and Shianagar Parganahs.

In 1816 A. D. Jemadar Umar Mukhasam attempted violence to the Nawab and the ensuing confusion culminated in the necessity of seeking British help. Captain Ballantyne arrived and restored peace by expelling Jemadar Mukhasam and other hostile leaders from the city; in consideration of this service the Nawab Saheb passed a deed in writing to the Hon'ble East India Company, waiving for ever his right to levy Zortalbi from Dhandhuka, Ranpur, Gogha and Dholera districts.

In 1820 Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhan married Kesharbai, daughter of the Rao of Cutch.

About this time the soldiery of Junagadh having no employment sought distraction in plunder until once again British interference became necessary in the interests of the public safety and Mr. Blane suppressed the disorder.

Nawab Bahadurkhan died in 1840 and was succeeded by his eldest son Hamidkhan who died in 1851.

Nawab Hamidkhan was succeeded by his brother Mahabatkhanji in 1851. During his reign the ministry changed hands several times until finally it was secured by Jhala Gokulji. Some interested and ambitious persons managed to persuade the Nawab's mother Naju Bibi to keep him under surveillance. The Nawab Saheb resented this and contrived to escape to Wanthali where he threw himself upon the protection of Mr. Coulson, who proceeded to free him from the intriguers. His Highness received the distinction of K.C.S.I. in 1871 and His Highness' personal salute was raised to 15 guns. The Nawab Saheb offered 150 foot and 50 horse to the British Government for service in the Afghan Campaign. Nawab Saheb Mahabatkhanji died in 1882 and was succeeded by His Highness the

Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhanji who displayed industry in the affairs of his State and devotion to the interests of his subjects. A Railway line connecting Jetpur with Veraval was constructed. In recognition of his statesmanship he was created a K.C.S.I., and in 1890 the higher honour of G.C.I.E. was conferred upon him. His Highness Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhanji passed away in 1892 (21st January) and his brother Nawab Saheb Rasul-khanji ascended the Gadi on the 20th June, 1892. One of the noteworthy administrative successes of the Nawab Saheb was the extinction of the racial animosities between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Prabhas Patan. The Miana outlaws and dacoits were put down. The Jetpur Veraval Railway line was completed and a new line connecting Shahpur and Kutiana was constructed. The keen interest His Highness took in matters educational was evinced by the establishment of an Arts College at Junagadh in 1900. His Highness moreover donated the generous sum of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of the Rasul-khanji Hospital for Women at Rajkot. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. in 1900, a G.C.S.I. in 1909 and as a further mark of distinction his salute was raised to 15 guns personal. His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji died on the 22nd January, 1911.

Present History (Ruler).

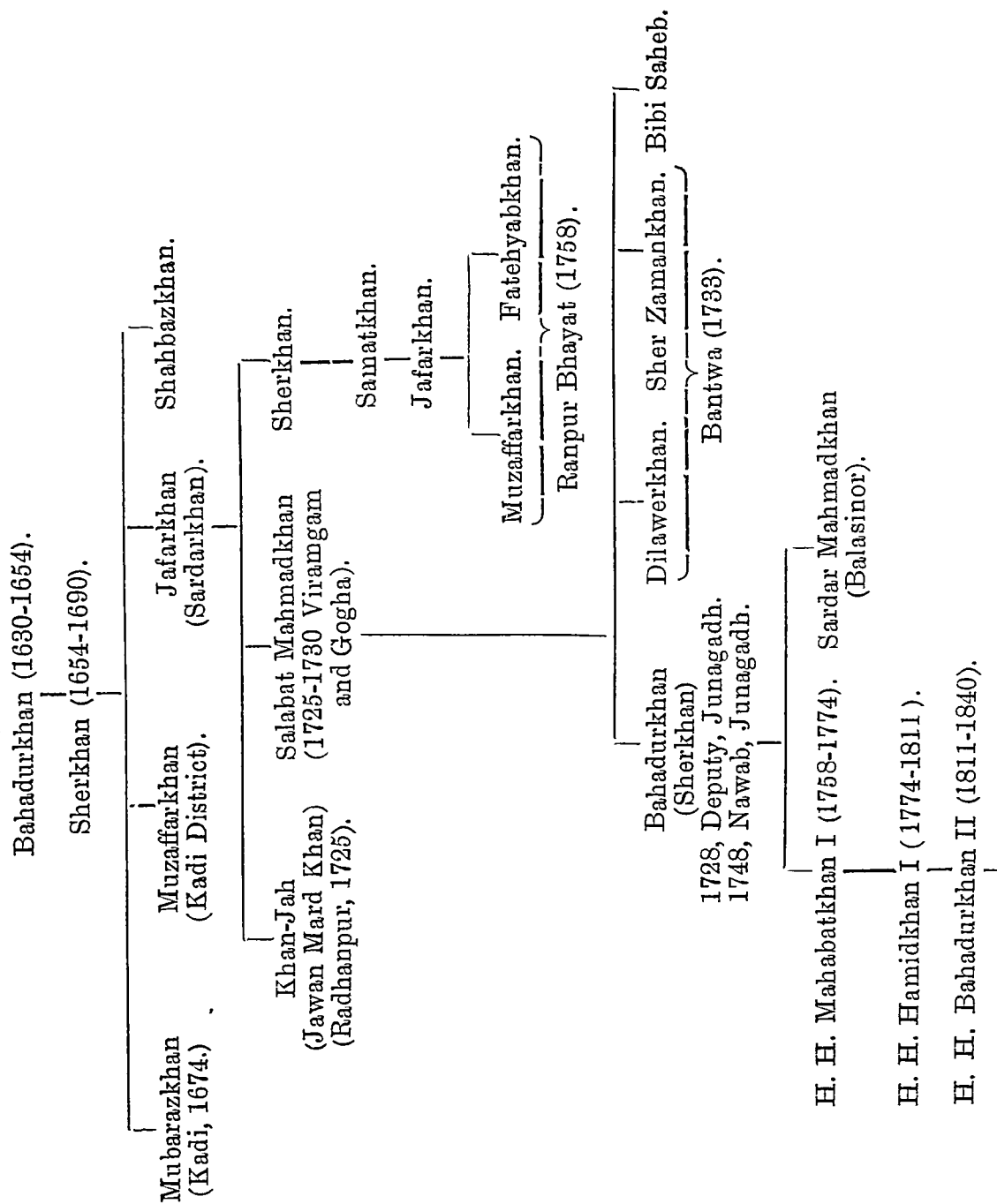
His Highness the Nawab Saheb Sir Mahabatkhanji III, a descendant of the Babi (trusted) stock of Afghan origin was born on 2nd August, 1900 and succeeded his father, late Nawab Saheb His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, G.C.S.I. He ascended the Masnad on the 22nd January, 1911, the date on which his father died and was invested with ruling powers on the 31st March, 1920. Early in 1913 he went to England for a year and on return joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he stayed for some time and later pursued his studies in Junagadh in the personal charge of Mr. Bladen. During His Highness' minority the State of Junagadh was placed under British Administration, Mr. H. D. Rendall having been appointed the Administrator. During the administration period pension's scheme was introduced, the Bhagbatai (crop share) system of revenue was replaced by a fixed cash assessment, the Shahpur-Bantwa Railway line was extended, the Harbour Works at Veraval were improved, an official visit was paid by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held.

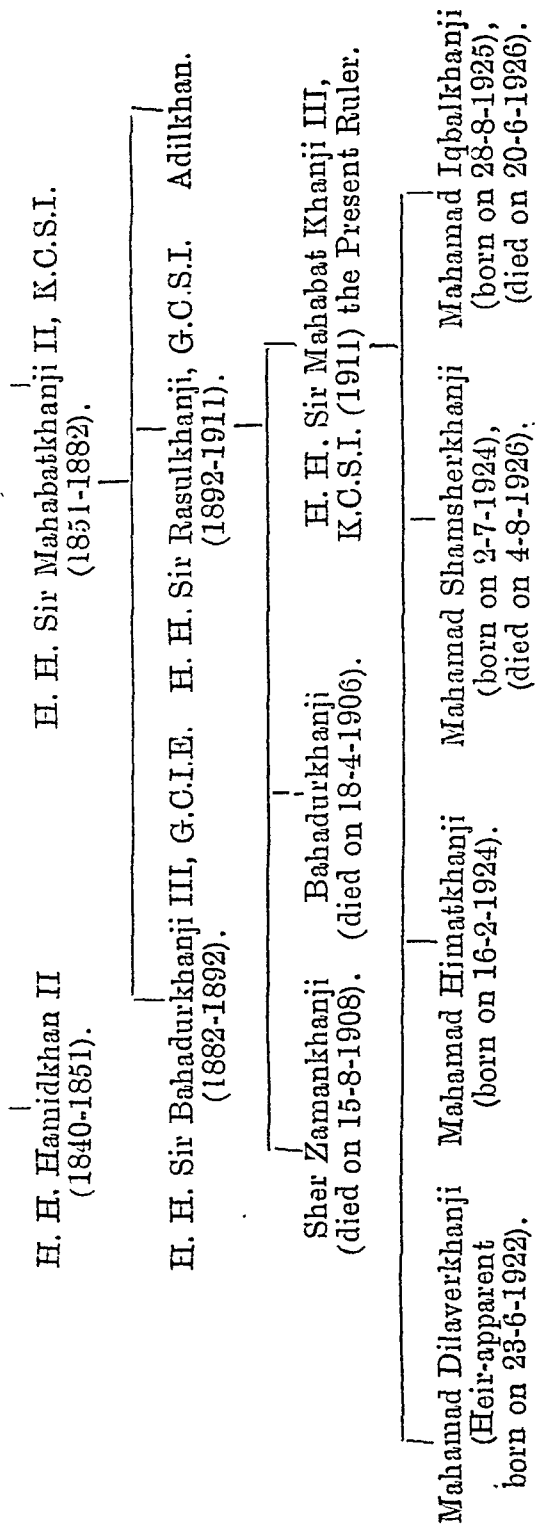
The Nawab's investiture ceremonies took place on the 31st March, 1920, when the administration terminated and Sir E. Maconochie, C.S.I., I.C.S., the then Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, handed over to His Highness the Nawab Saheb the Kharita of His Excellency the Viceroy. In recognition of the services of the State in connection with the War, the salute of the Nawab Saheb was raised permanently to 13 guns on the 1st January, 1918, and he was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 1st January, 1921. His Highness received the distinction of K.C.S.I. on the 28th January, 1926, and was invested with this insignia at Delhi.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb was married on the 3rd April, 1921, to Her Highness Manuvvar Jahan Begam, the grand niece of Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. Her Highness the Begum Saheba gave birth to Vali-Mahmad Dilavarkhanji (the heir-apparent) on the 23rd June, 1922. His Highness the Nawab Saheb also married Bibi Shri Emnabibi Saheba of Junagadh on the 27th April, 1923. A third marriage with Bibi Shri Aman Bibi Saheba of Kutiana occurred on the 30th October, 1923, at Veraval. His Highness the Nawab Saheb contracted an alliance in accordance with the usual Nikha ceremony with Bibi Shri Motibibi Saheba of Junagadh on the 8th July, 1925. His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Reading visited the State during the reign of the present Ruler. The Sheikh of Mangrol, a vassal of Junagadh, has been granted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb administrative powers corresponding to formerly known as 2nd Class in the Agency. The present Sheikh of Mangrol is Maherban Mahmud Jehangirmian Valad Mahmud Badruddin. He was born on the 29th October, 1860, and has four sons, the eldest being Abdul Khalique.

The Prince of Junagadh holds a Sanad of adoption and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE JUNAGADH HOUSE.





Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

The names of the members of the Ruling Family are shown below :—

MALE MEMBERS.

1. Heir-apparent Mahamad Dilaverkhanji.
2. Shahzada Mahamad Himatkhanji.

FEMALE MEMBERS.

1. Her Highness Ma Saheba Ayesha Bibi Saheba (Mother of His Highness the present Nawab Saheb).
2. Her Highness Manuvvar Jehan Begum Saheba (of Bhopal).
3. Her Highness Emna Bibi, Begum Saheba (of Junagadh).
4. Her Highness Aman Bibi, Begum Saheba (of Kutiana).
5. Her Highness Moti Bibi, Begum Saheba (of Junagadh).
6. Bima Shri Taj Bakhte Saheba.
7. Bima Shri Umrao Bakhte Saheba.

NEXT-OF-KIN.

1. Khan Shri Adilkhanji Mahabatkhanji, step-uncle of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, born on 2-11-1867.
2. Khan Shri Ahmadkhanji Sultan Mahamadkhanji, son of late Bhayat Khan Shri Sultan Mahamadkhanji Sherkhanji, step-uncle to His Highness the Nawab Saheb, born on 7-4-1891.

Nobles and Sardars (Jagirdars).

The leading Nobles and Sardars (Jagirdars) in the State are as follows:—

Name.	Date of birth.
1. Maherban Mahamad Jahangirmian Valad Mahamad Badruddin, Sheikh of Mangrol.	29-10-1860.
2. Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai Abdullabhai,	18-10-1901.
Huzur Secretary ...	19-12-1922
Diwan ...	4-9-1924.
3. Jiwa Harsur of Mandawad ...	30-4-1890.
4. Khan Shri Abdullakhan Mahamadkhan ...	27-12-1881.
5. Mahamadbhai Sale Bin Saleh Hindi ...	21-1-1885.
6. Mahamadkhan Fatehkhan of Khadia ...	8-11-1870.
7. Sherkhan Nizam Mahamadkhan of Ranpur.	1-7-1863.
8. Suleman Umar ...	about 21-8-1850.

Officials.

Names of the High Officials in the Junagadh State.

Designation.	Name.
1. Huzur Secretary and Diwan and Private Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb.	Amir Sheikh Mahamad-bhai Abdullabhai.
2. Chief Secretary, Junagadh State...	Captain F. B. N. Tinley, M.C.
3. Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway.	E. W. Proctor Sims, Esq., C.I.E., A.M.I.C.E.
4. Chief Judicial Officer in-charge ...	Shivdatrai T. Mankad, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
5. Principal, Bahauddin College ...	S. H. Hodiwala, Esq., M.A.
6. Ports Commissioner ...	Krishnalal C. Dhru, Esq.
7. Revenue Commissioner ...	J. X. Sequeira, Esq.

Designation.	Name.
8. Chief Medical Officer ...	Captain P. T. Mazmundar, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.).
9. Superintendent, Public Works Department.	Rao Saheb Thakershi M. Ghia.
10. Chief Accounts Officer ...	Dolatrai K. Jhala, Esq.
11. Superintendent of Police ...	Chhelshanker J. Dave, Esq.
12. Lady Medical Officer, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.	Miss Nora Proctor Sims, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London).
13. Commanding Officer, Junagadh State Lancers.	Major Hyat Mirkhan.
14. State Vakil with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.	Purushottamrai B. Nanavati, Esq., B. A.
15. Educational Officer...	Motishanker S. Desai, Esq., B.A.

RADHANPUR.

The State of Radhanpur is bounded on the North by Morwada and Terwada, on the East by the territories of Baroda, on the South by the Ahmedabad district and Jhinjhawada and on the West by the State of Warahi.

The area of the State is 1,150 square miles. The country which is an open plain has a variety of soils, *viz.*, sandy, saltish and black. It is traversed by three rivers of which the Banas is the largest.

The State has a population of 67,789 souls according to the census of 1921.

The average annual revenues and expenditure of the State approximately amount to Rs. 8,26,633 and Rs. 8,20,751 respectively.

The State at present lacks Railway communication owing to its isolated position.

The sandy soil and low lying plains which are usually swamped in the monsoon make the construction of macadamized roads, an expensive and difficult proposition. There is however, one Pacca road from Radhanpur to Dhadhana and a motor road from Radhanpur to Sami.

There are seven ginning factories and one cotton press. Another local industry worthy of mention is the manufacture of salt-petre.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other State.

Under the terms of the treaty concluded with the Nawab, tribute was fixed on the 18th February, 1822, at a sum of Rs. 17,000. It continued in force for three years, when (26th July, 1825) the Court of Directors, deeming the State unable to pay so large a sum, remitted it in full. It has never again been imposed.

The Military forces consist of 25 irregular cavalry and 78 infantry.

The treaties and engagements concluded with the Paramount Power are embodied in Volume VI of Aitchison's Treaties.

Ancient History (Origin).

The State of Radhanpur, before it came under the Mahomedan rule, seems to have been a Rajput principality. According to tradition the town of Radhanpur is as old as 600 A.D. and was originally called Radandevpur, from Radandev, a Chavda Chief, Chavdas seem to have been followed by Vaghelas and the town is said to have been called Lunavada after Vaghela Lunaji of the Sardhara branch of that tribe.

Subsequently it was held in fief under the Mahomedan Kings of Gujarat by Fatehkan Baloch and is said to have been named Radhanpur after Radhan Khan of that family. The present Babi dynasty seems to have been established in the year 1757, Babi Jawan Marda Khan being recognised as the founder. The name Babi derives its origin from Baba, a Pathan noble of Afghanistan, the originator of the family. There is another account as to the origin of this surname. The word "Babi" means trusted and the trustworthiness of the members of the family is of ancient repute. The first Babi to enter Hindustan was Usman Khan who accompanied Humayun. The appointment of Bahadur Khan Babi as the Thandar of Tharad in the reign of the Emperor Shah Jahan marks the beginning of the relations of this family with Gujarat. His son Sherkhan Babi was (1654-57) sent to aid Prince Murad Baksh in the Government of Gujarat. A man of great firmness and skill he soon attracted the notice of the Viceroy who appointed him in 1663, to the Thandarship of Chunval Parganah which was infested by marauding Kolis. Sherkhan proved equal to the task. He had four sons of whom the third Zafarkhan was confirmed in his father's place at Chunval in 1693. Jaffarkhan whose talent and local influence gained him the title of Safdarkhan and the charge of Radhanpur, Sami, Munjpur and Terwada, was promoted to the Nayab Subahship of Patan.

In 1698, strained relations between Sujat Khan, the Suba of Gujarat and Jafarkhan led to the resignation of the latter who retired to Malwa, whence he did not return until Sujat Khan's term of office expired. In 1703 Durgadas Rathod, the ex-Suba of Gujarat rose in rebellion and Jafarkhan volunteering to reduce

him took him prisoner and drove him out of Gujarat. Jafarkhan was therefore reinstated in 1704 as Nayab Subah of Patan. The management of Vijapur was also entrusted to his care. In 1705 the Marathas invaded Gujarat and carried off Jafarkhan as a prisoner. His liberation cost him a heavy ransom. Durgadas once more caused a disturbance and Jafarkhan who succeeded in killing him was raised to the post of Subah of Patan in 1706. His son Khan Jahan or Khanji Khan with the title of Jawan Mard Khan was in 1715 appointed Governor of Radhanpur and in 1725 of Patan. In 1729 he was killed by a Koli of Balor. His eldest son Kamaludinkhan was given the title of Jawan Mard Khan and his second son Mahomed Anwar, the title of Safdarkhan with the charge of Radhanpur, Sami, etc. Mahomed Anwar built a wall round the town of Radhanpur.

During the next twenty-five years (1729-1744) Jawan Mard Khan II was one of the strongest of the Gujarat nobles. At this time a branch of the house established itself at Junagadh and Wadasinor. Jawan Mard Khan continued to rise in rank till he was promoted to the Viceroyalty of Gujarat to which he had long aspired.

In 1753 the Marathas appeared before Ahmedabad levying tribute from surrounding Chiefs. Jawan Mard Khan who was then away at Palanpur hastened to the spot by forced marches and by night succeeded in entering the city. He offered a gallant resistance but funds failing he was obliged to yield. He succeeded however in securing such favourable terms that he received for himself and his brothers, free from any Maratha claim, the districts of Patan, Vadnagar, Sami, Munjpur, Visalnagar, Tharad, Kheralu, Radhanpur, Terwada and Bijapur. Jawan Mard Khan then retired to Radhanpur and established an independent principality. In 1755 driven by Moin Khan from Ahmedabad, the Marathas called Jawan Mard Khan to their aid which he readily gave and restored to them the possession of the city. Jawan Mard Khan died and some time later Shambhuran and Rohila Pathan rebelled against the Marathas who suspected the Babi's hand in the revolt and consequently Damaji Gaekwar in 1765 wrested from Gazi-ud-din Khan and Nizam-ud-din Khan, sons of Jawan Mard Khan Patan, Vadnagar, Visnagar, Vijapur and Kheralu leaving them only Radhanpur, Sami, Tharad, Terwada and the villages of Dhanora and Palipur. The elder Gazi-ud-din Khan succeeded to the Gadi of Radhanpur. He reigned for 48 years and died in 1813. Babi Gazi-ud-din Khan had two sons, Sherkhan and Kamal-ud-din Khan of whom Sherkhan succeeded

to the Gadi of Radhanpur. Kamal-ud-din Khan retaining Sami and Munjpur which lapsed to the Radhanpur Gadi the latter dying soon after. It was in Sher Khan's time that the State came in contact with the British Government for the first time in 1813.

Nawab Sher Khan died in 1825 and was succeeded by his son, Jorawarkhan, who was then only a three-year old child. The administration of the State was therefore conducted by the British Government until 1837 when Jorawarkhan attaining maturity was entrusted with the sole charge of his State.

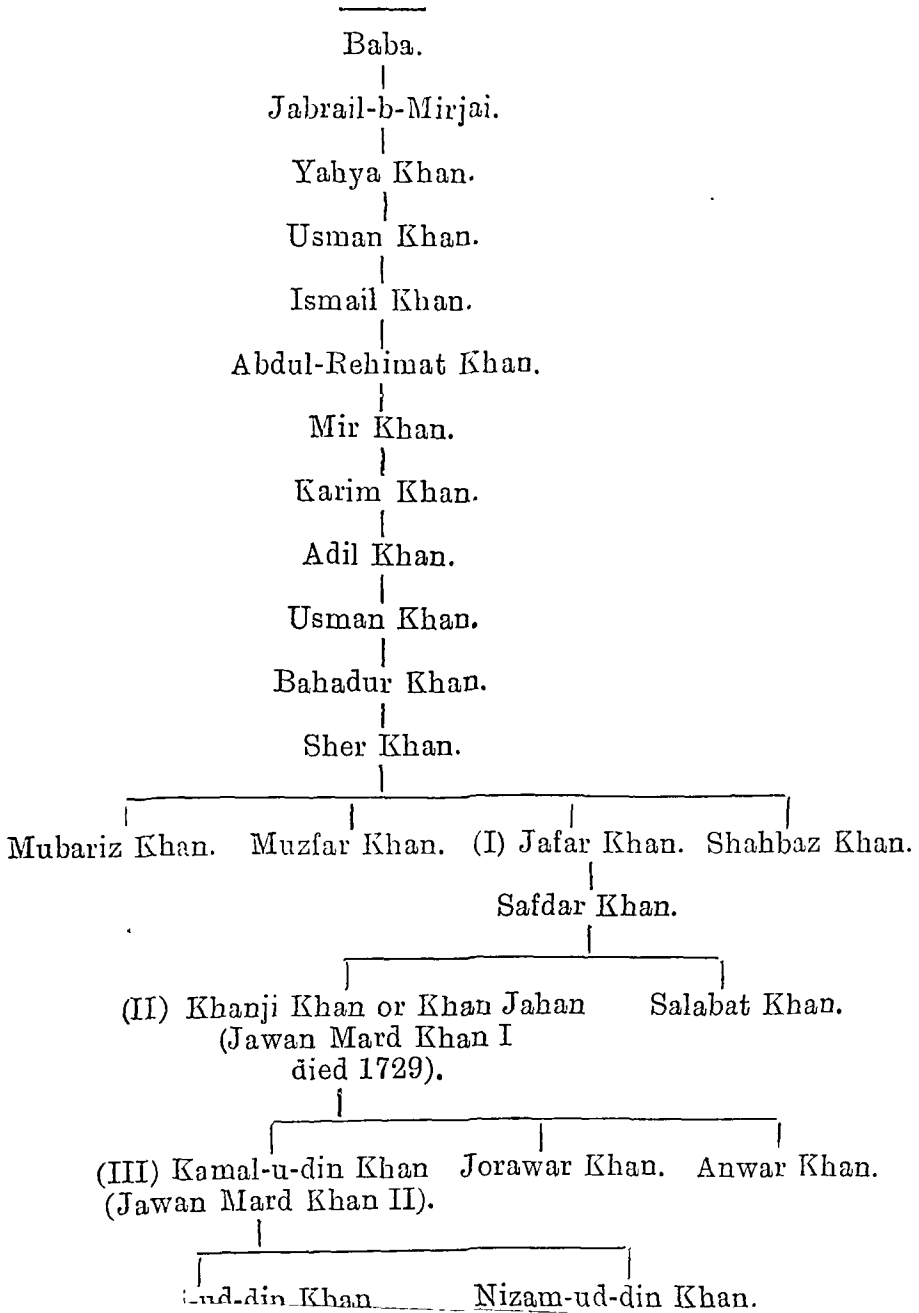
Nawab Jorawarkhan who died in October, 1874, after a reign of 50 years, was succeeded by his eldest son Bismillakhan. Administrative reforms were introduced in his reign. Nawab Bismillakhan died in 1895 and was succeeded by his eldest son Haji Mahomed Sher Khan. Owing to his minority the State was placed under British administration which terminated in 1907 when His Highness the Nawab Saheb assumed full powers. He died in 1910 at sea and was succeeded by his younger brother Jalaludin Khanji.

Present History (Ruler).

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Jalaludinkhanji the present ruler was born on 2nd April, 1889. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he received a diploma for passing the final examination. His Highness was invested with full powers on 27th November, 1910. The State rendered help during the Great War, in proportion to its means.

His Highness first married on the 20th June, 1911, the daughter of Suba Ahmedkhanji, the nephew (sister's son) of His late Highness the Nawab Saheb Bismillakhanji. She died in 1916. By her, one daughter, Bima Saheb Manvar Bakhte was born to His Highness on the 4th June, 1912. His second marriage with the daughter of Sardarkhan Mahomedkhan of Amritsar took place on the 11th March, 1915.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE RADHANPUR HOUSE.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

1. Suba Murtazakhanji.
2. Suba Nadealikhanji.

Nobles and Sardars.

SARDARS.

Mr. Chandulal Harilal Thakore.
 Mr. Shivilal Khusal.
 Mr. Husseinmiyan Mahomedmiyan Saiyad.
 Khemraj Dosa Ghadvi of Khandia.
 Pir Saheb of Gotarka.

Amirs.

Mr. Bhura Godad.
 Mr. Bhavsing Sodha.
 Mr. Goramiyan Ebhrammiyan Notiar.
 Mr. Gulammahomed Dostmahomed Chauhan.
 Saiyad Nathumiyan Husseinmiyan of Sami.
 The family of Ansari also ranks as Amirs.

Officials.

Diwan:—Mr. Chandulal Harilal Thakore.
 Sar Nyayadhish:—Mr. Phirozshah Nasarwanji Billimoria,
 B.A., LL.B., Solicitor.
 Revenue Adhikari:—Mr. Mangalprasad Harilal Thakore.
 Police Superintendent:—Mr. Jethalal Manchharam Bhatt.
 Treasury Officer:—Mr. Mahomed Ahshankhan.
 State Agent at Rajkot:—Mr. Dhimant H. Vyas, B.A.
 Chief Medical Officer:—Dr. Padamji Ardeshir Dastur,
 L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.S.
 State Engineer, P.W.D.:—Mr. Shivshanker J. Mistri.

MANAVADAR.

Boundary and limits. The State is bounded on the East, West and South by the State of Junagadh and on the North by the States of Junagadh and Gondal.

Area and extent. The area is 101 square miles comprising 23 entire and 3 alienated villages and certain shares in Bantwa and Bantwa-Devli.

Population. The population of the State is 23,285 souls according to the census of 1921.

Finances. The average annual revenues and expenditure approximately amount to Rs. 3,71,230 and Rs. 3,51,815 respectively.

Railways and Roads. Manavadar is a Station on the Shahpur Saradia Branch line of the Junagadh State Railway which passes through the limits of the State. A small portion of the Rajkot-Porbandar Trunk Road lies within the limits of the State.

Industries. There are one ginning factory and a cotton press at Manavadar and two ginning factories at Bantwa.

Tribute. The State pays annually Rs. 14,821 to the British Government as tribute.

Military forces. Nil.

Engagements and Treaties. The State has entered into treaties and engagements with the Paramount Power in common with other States of Kathiawar.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Ruling family of Manavadar comes of the same stock as that of the Nawab of Junagadh. The origin and ancestry is the same as contained in the account of the Junagadh State. Of the three sons of Salabat Mahomed Khan, (1) Sherkhan alias

Mahomed Bahadurkhan founded the Chiefdom of Junagadh and (2) Dilerkhan and (3) Sherzamankhan inherited the Bantwa Taluka as their father's patrimony.

It appears that in 1733 A. D. the Babis were expelled from their ancestral Jaghir of Ghogha by Sorabkhan, a protege of Burhan-ul-mulk, then the most powerful noble at the court of Delhi. Sherkhan was then absent at Baroda. His younger brothers Dilerkhan and Sher Zamankhan resisted but were compelled to quit Ghogha. The division of the Bantwa Taluka effected in 1760 A. D. procured for the elder brother Dilerkhan the present Manavadar Taluka which has since then continued intact in the hands of his descendants. Whereas the estate which fell to the lot of his younger brother Sher Zamankhan was divided between his two sons whose descendants have in their turn further sub-divided the estate.

Khan Shri Fatehdinkhan, the late Chief of Manavadar, died of influenza on the 19th October, 1918, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Khan Shri Gulammoinudinkhan, the present Chief.

Present History (Ruler).

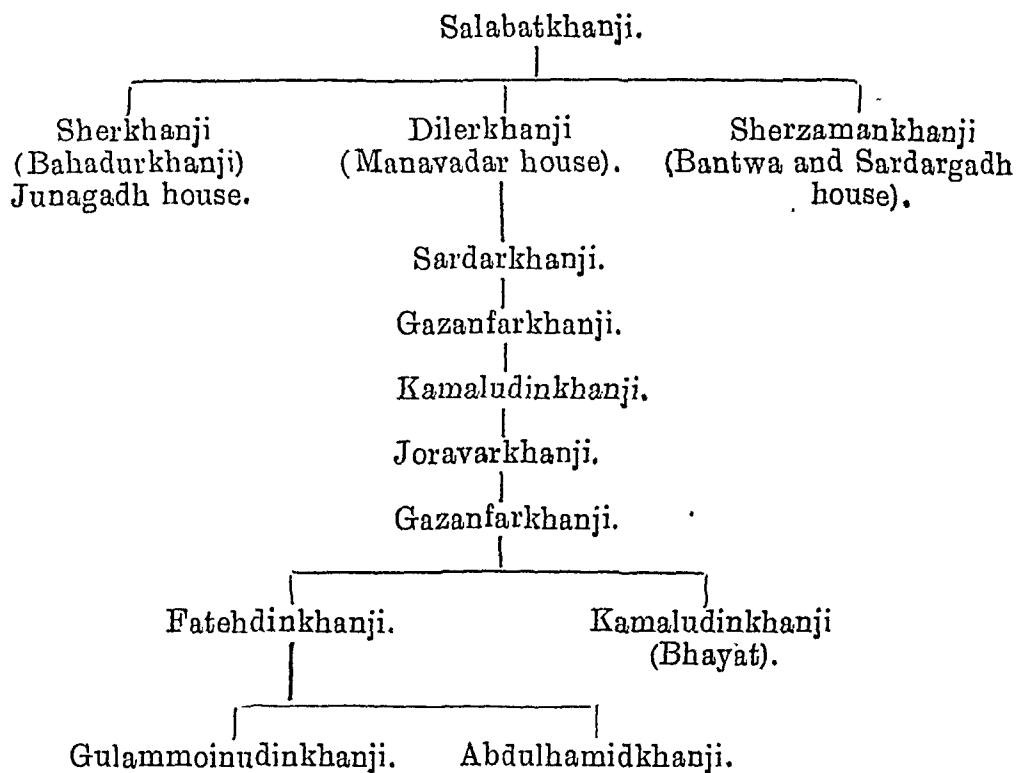
Khan Shri Gulammoinudinkhan, who was born on the 22nd December, 1911, succeeded to the Gadi on the 19th October, 1918. He is at present receiving education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Owing to his minority the administration of the State is being carried on by his mother, Begam Saheba Fatima Siddika, as a Regent.

The State exercises jurisdiction as under :—

CIVIL :—Upto the value of Rs. 20,000.

CRIMINAL :—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE MANAVADAR HOUSE.



Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

Minor Khan Saheb has one brother and two sisters. His younger brother Khan Saheb Abdulhamidkhan was born on 10th April, 1914 and is studying in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Nobles and Sardars.

Babi Kamaludinkhan, the brother of the late Khan Saheb is about 36 years old. He has taken his education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He has got cash Giras from the State as Bhayat.

Official.

Mr. Tribhovan Mulshanker Trivedi, B.A., LL. B., is the Kamdar and Adviser.

BANTWA.

The Taluka consists of 12 scattered villages. Most of them are adjacent to Junagadh State territories and others are conterminus with the limits of the Gondal and Manavadar States and Sardargadh Taluka.

Boundary and limits. Area and extent. 52·2 square miles.

Population. The population of the Taluka is of 6,824 souls according to the census of 1921.

Finances. The annual income of the Taluka is Rs. 2,00,000.

Railways and Roads. Nil.

Industries. Nil.

Tribute. The Taluka pays tribute of Rs. 7,410-8-0 per annum to the British Government.

Military forces. Nil.

The Taluka has entered into treaties and engagements with the Paramount Power in common with the other States of Kathiawar.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Ruling family comes of the same stock as that of the Nawab of Junagadh. The origin is described in the account of the Manavadar State.

The Taluka of Bantwa was partitioned between two brothers (1) Dilerkhan and Sher Zamankhan of whom the former received 24 villages and established himself at Manavadar. The latter also received 24 villages and settled at Bantwa. During this partition, which was effected in 1760 A. D., Bantwa proper and some other villages which were given away in charity were kept joint.

Sher Zamankhanji had two sons—(1) Edalkhanji and (2) Mukhtyarkhanji who divided their patrimony in equal shares,

each receiving 12 villages. The former remained at Bantwa and the latter settled at Gidad (now Sardargadh). The share which Edalkhanji inherited is now known as Khan Shri Sherbulandkhanji's Taluka as distinguished from the Bantwa Majmu Taluka. It is a partible estate and so far as revenue administration is concerned, it has been disintegrated while the jurisdiction over the whole Taluka is reserved to the senior member of the senior branch who is recognised as the representative of the share-holders in their dealings with the Agency.

Present History (Ruler).

Khan Shri Sherbulandkhanji, the present Chief, who was born on the 20th October, 1862, succeeded to the Gadi on the 3rd September, 1903, after the death of his father Rustamkhanji which took place in 1903.

The jurisdictional powers with which the Taluka is invested are:—

CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL:—Suits upto the value of Rs. 5,000.

The family of the present Chief is connected with the Houses both of Junagadh and Balasinor. He was first married in 1876 to Bibi Shri Tajbakhte, the daughter of His late Highness Mohobatkhanji of Junagadh. By her he had one daughter named Rahimbakhte who was married in 1899 to Shahjada Sherjumakhanji of Junagadh who is now dead. In 1894 he married Bibi Shri Sobhanbakhte, the daughter of His late Highness the Nawab Saheb Rasulkhanji of Junagadh who died after a short time. The Chief's third marriage took place with the daughter of K. S. Bajudinkhanji, a share-holder of a junior branch of Bantwa by whom he has a son Kumar Shri Sherkhanji born on the 26th October, 1892. He was married in 1913 to the younger sister of the present Nawab of Balasinor who has given birth to a son named Kumar Shri Gulammohiyudinkhanji.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE BANTWA HOUSE.

Dilerkhan and Sherizamankhan
(Manawadar Branch). (Obtained Bantwa Pargana).

Edalkhanji Mukhatiarkhanji
(Bantwa Branch). (Sardargadh Branch).

Mahamadkhanji. Rahimkhanji. Khajankhanji. Bajudinkhanji.
(Three junior branches of the shareholders).

Sherbulandkhanji.

Sherkhanji
(Died issules).

Rustamkhanji and four others.

Rustamkhanji (Succeeded as next senior member of the senior branch).

Sherbulandkhanji.

Leading Men.

MEMBERS OF THE RULING FAMILY.

As mentioned in the present history.

Nobles and Sardars.

Nil.

Official.

Kamdar.

SARDARGADH.

The Taluka is bounded on the East and South by the State of Junagadh, on the North by the States of Junagadh and Gondal and on the West by the Junagadh State and the Bantwa Taluka.

Area and extent. The area of the Taluka is about 72 square miles.

Population. The population of the Taluka is of 9,201 souls according to the census of 1921.

The annual average revenues and the expenditure approximately amount to Rs. 78,000 and Rs. 79,000 respectively.

Railways and Roads. There is a metalled road between Manavadar and Sardargadh.

Industries. Nil.

Tribute. The Taluka is only liable to pay British tribute which is fixed at Rs. 7,410-8-0.

Military forces. Nil.

The Bantwa Taluka of which this Taluka was formerly a part has entered into treaties and engagements with the Paramount Power in common with the other States of Kathiawar.

Ancient History (Origin).

The Ruling family of Sardargadh comes of the same stock as that of the Nawab of Junagadh. The origin and ancestry is the same as contained in the account of the Manavadar State.

Present History (Ruler).

Khan Shri Husseinyavarkhanji, the present Chief, was born on the 14th July, 1880. He succeeded to the Chiefship on the 6th March, 1903. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

He married in 1898 Bibi Shri Amir Bakhte, the daughter of Khan Shri Sultan Mahomedkhanji, a Bhayat of Junagadh, by whom he has a son and heir-apparent Kumar Shri Gulammoinu-dinkhanji born on the 11th June, 1919.

The jurisdictional powers of the Taluka are :—

CRIMINAL:—Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

CIVIL:—To the extent of Rs. 5,000.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE SARDARGADH HOUSE.

